THE COLUMBIAN.
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 9. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 11

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street, Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-ly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
apr 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.

Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.

LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-ly

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	[illegible]

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of " "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-ly.

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
REV. C. K. CANFIELD.
April 18, 1879-tf

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association.
Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-ly

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS!
The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
440 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A.
April 11, 1879-6m

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.
Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Kleim, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-ly

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d April 25, '79-4w

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
April 25, '79-4w d

A GIFT
WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.
A copy of Brown's famous Illustrated Shakesperian Almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the GROWING WORLD, will be sent free to anyone who will send their address on a one cent postal card. Address, J. GIBSON BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
d. April 25, 1879. 4w

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co. Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4W

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe Business in this county. Address with references J. H. VAN FASSEN, 500 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4w.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own Physician as to its merits over all others. d May 9, '79-4w

NATIONAL LIFE
is the title of a new Pamphlet of 77 pages. It contains the biography of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes with their portraits (19 in all) engraved expressly for this work also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 3 ct. stamp. Address H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. d May 7, '79-4w

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED
By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and state, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7,1879-ly

Poetical.

OWED TO SPRING.

JOHN PHOENIX'S OPINIONS, AS GOOD AS EVER.

Well, Spring, youv cum at last, hev you ?
The poit sez youv bin a-sittin' in old Winter's
Lap—now ain't you ashamed of yourself ?
I s'pose the the feller's bin a-bussin' you ;
I should think he had from your breth
A bein' so cold—but that's the way them
Old fellers hev a-doin.'

Well, as I was sayin',
Youv cum at last with your "bamy
Breath" a-blowin' from the Northwes—
Wesconstant or Nebrasky, I s'pose,
Great countries for cam I reckin'.

Now youv cum when
Evrebodi's feed and Korn and things
Hev all been fed out ! Now luck at
Our Kritters, will ye ? See our Kat ;
On the fift, a-beren to be steadied by
Thur tales when they gits up a-mornings !
Luk at our hosses wat's all rejuced
To skeletons a-weepin' over a troft ;
A hull troft full of kobs !
A hull troft full of bitter reckleckshuns !

Look at them shepe a-lien' in
The fens corners a-waitin' for grass !
Yis ! and they've bin a-waitin' some ov
Them weex ! And if they wasn't
Puld they'd a bin "shakin their lox
At yu an' sed—U dun it !" (That thur
Is from Hamlet, won of Shakspur's plais.)
As another poit sez—"Grass riffused makes
The stumak ake." So these shepe will
Never open ther i onto grass agin—no.

See the shotes
A lenin' on the fens to squele !
Luk at them mity eres "a-hangin' pendlot"
Onto such little hogs ; See a hundrid
Gud shotes rejuced down to a even
Korn basket full !
Yes, that thurs ol yer doin's, U
Tardi, loiterin' Spring !—a hangin' back
As youv bin a-doin' !

But now youv cum !
We feel your cheerin' presens wen we
Git round onto the south side ov the barn !
We heer the hens a-kakiln' when they've
Laid a egg ! We see the horse radish
A starting up alongside the gardin
Fens ! The wimmin is a-luking into
The old tea pot after garding seeds,
And all these things make me think youv cum !

Ef so be I've riled
Ye, Spring, a-showing up ov yer shortcummings,
Just set it down to havin' poit's lisens,
(Tho' I hain't taken wun out, yet I 'low to.)

ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year ! Another year !
Oh ! who shall see another year ?
Shall thou, old man of hoary head,
Of eyesight dim and feeble tread ?
Expect it not ! Time, pain, and grief
Have made thee like the autumn leaf—
Ready, by blast or self-decay,
From its slight hold to drop away ;
And some sad morn may gild thy bier
Long, long before another year.

Another year ! Another year !
Oh ! who shall live another year ?
Shall you, the young ? or you, the fair ?
Ah ! the presumptuous thought forbear !
Within the churchyard's peaceful bounds
Come, pause and ponder o'er the mounds :
Here Beauty sleeps. That verdant length
Of grave contains what once was Strength.
The child—the boy—the man are here ;—
You may not see another year.

Another year ! Another year !
Oh ! who shall see another year ?
Shall I, whose burning thirst for fame
No earthly power can quench or tame ?
Alas ! that burning thirst may soon
Be o'er, and all beneath the moon—
All my fine visions, fancy wrought,
And all this vortex-whirl of thought—
Forever cease and disappear
Ere dawns on earth another year !

CARE OF THE TEETH.

The mouth is the gateway of the stomach, and unless this gateway is well fashioned and well guarded the field beyond is subject to continued invasion. We know how little the masticating power of the teeth is brought into use in preparing the food for the stomach, as it is now served to us. Both jaws and teeth need hard, firm pressure, to force the blood to the respective parts, and thereby produce nutritive pabulum; and in this it seems is the explanation, in part at least, of the fact that it is impossible for dentists to make bricks without clay. In other words, to make good teeth of those that were poor from the beginning—poor for lack of proper nutritive material. The primary cause of dyspepsia is not so much what we eat as the manner in which we eat. If the people would eat with less haste, and discard the use of liquids while eating, we should have much less of dyspepsia. Chewing vigorously stimulates the salivary glands to action, and furnishes to the stomach one of the best possible aids to digestion. Chewing a piece of pine stick is an excellent thing for giving exercise to the jaws, as well as cleaning the teeth; but if a pine stick is objectionable let the patient chew gum, taking care, however, to swallow the saliva. It is rather an unfortunate thing thing to be obliged to advise the children of good society to chew gum, but if the parents will persist in feeding them on such food as they do, something must be done to enable them both to clean their teeth and at the same time to assist digestion. It is a very difficult matter to cleanse the teeth by brushing alone. Brushing is good, and should be scrupulously attended to at least three times a day. The majority of dentifrices found in the drug stores had better remain there. Warm water and soap are the best articles for cleansing the teeth. A piece of fine, white Castile soap, and a moderately stiff brush, are indispensable. Wood and quill toothpicks are excellent, but metallic pins should never be used. The best thing for the removal of particles of food from between the teeth is untwisted or floss silk; it will go where a pick cannot reach, and no teeth are so closely joined but what it can be readily made made to pass between. The chemical theory of decay is that acid secretions are found in the saliva. If the decayed portions of one's teeth presents a dense, black appearance, it is very likely due to sulphuric acid secretion; if it be dark brown, and soft in structure, it is probably due to a muriatic acid secretion; and if it appears yellow or white, the test will most likely to reveal nitric acid or lactic. Decay almost invariably begins at the point of contact, that is, where the teeth touch each other, and in the fissures or depressions of the bicuspids and molar. This shows that the saliva and debris of the mouth, being held in position at these points are largely, if not wholly, responsible for the mischief.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

MATRIMONIAL CHECKERS.

Up to three evenings ago such a thing as a checker board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the East paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it from the wood-shed, and saying:

'Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care?'

'Of course not, and if I beat you why you won't care,' she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him in.

'I don't see anything to grin at,' he sneered as he moved a man backward.

'Here! you can't move that way!' she called out.

'I can't eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born!'

She saw a chance to jump two more men and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried out:

'Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it!'

She gave in again, but when he jumped a man her nose grew red and she cried out:

'I didn't mean to move there, I was thinking of the social!'

'Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle.'

In about two minutes she jumped two men and went into the king row, shouting:

'Crown him! crown him! I've got a king!'

'One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before,' he growled out.

'I know enough to beat you!'

'You do, eh? Some people are awful smart.'

'And some folks ain't she snapped as the king captured another man.

'What in thunder are you jumping that way for?'

'A king can jump any way!'

'No he can't!'

Yes he can!'

'Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in the cradle!'

I don't care! I can jump two men whichever way you move.'

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

'You've moved twice to my once!'

'I haven't!'

'I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against such blackleg practices!'

'Who's a blackleg? You not only cheated but you tried to lie out of it!'

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was not waiting for his wife to come along.

'Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night, and see if it won't cure this cold in my head.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

Good, well-grown radishes, tender, juicy and crisp are delicious in the spring and summer. The kind we generally have are long, tough, stringy and sharp enough to the taste to make us wish that we never touched the 'blamed' mean, red, rooty-looking object dignified with the name of radish. A correspondent of *Vick's Monthly* writes, after having rather a horror of the ordinary radish and becoming well acquainted with true, well-growned radish at the World's Fair at Paris: 'To obtain early radishes, I make a slight hot-bed, sow the seed in drills, then thin out as soon as they appear above ground, so that the plants will stand an inch apart in the rows, and then give them plenty of air and light. If kept too close, they will grow all tops. A little later I make a cold frame, using a light, sandy soil, and always succeed if I can give the plants plenty of air and light. Sometimes, when the weather is darkened and stormy and it is not possible to give air, the plants become drawn;' that is, having long slender tops and no bulbs of any consequence.' For open-air culture the same writer obtains the best mold from the woods, one load of which is worth three of composed-manure for growing radishes, which is used as a top dressing to the depth of an inch or two, if possible. The kinds grown are the white and red turnip, and the long scarlet. He also considers a white kind, the Long White Naples, as the best late variety he has ever tried. Everybody thinks it is easy to grow radishes, and they grow them or think they do; and it is a pity that these growers do not have to eat them. A piece of well-tarred marline, fresh from a Detroit fishing-boat, would be about as tender and agreeable. Let us have a rest for a while from this kind of vegetable excruciation.—*New York Independent.*

HE KNEW THE ROPES.

The other evening a man with his hat on his ear and a knowing look in his eyes got off a Grand Trunk train and made inquiries about an up-town hotel, and finally decided to take a hack up. Nothing was said about the fare, which was fifty cents; but when he had been safely carried to his destination, he pushed his hat up a little more, drew down his left eye, and said to the hackman:

"Now, boy, look a-here! I hain't traveled—O! no! and I don't know my gait. I've heard of you fellers before, and I'm right on the gouge and kick. I'll give you a dollar for this ride, but not another cent—I'll fight first!"

The driver took the dollar in place of the anticipated fifty cents, and the smart Aleck walked into the hotel to tell the clerk how he bluffed a fellow weighing thirty pounds more than he pulled down.—*Free Press.*

INFLUENCE OF MIND ON MIND.

Experience has shown that, by an effort of the will, the thoughts of one mind may be impressed upon that of another, that the emotions, the joys, and the sorrows of the directing, controlling mind of the one, may become the subject of consciousness in that of the other without any visible exterior communication. Not only is this the case where the mental condition of the recipient has been rendared highly sensitive through mesmeric or other influences, but even in the normal conditions it is equally true. There are but few men, perhaps, competent of continuous thought, who have not frequently found, during periods of profound mental abstraction in the presence of others, that their thoughts were indentical with those of their neighbor, although no words may have passed between them, nor had these common thoughts any connection with the circumstances immediately surrounding them or with any previous conversation. The question, we think, has been fairly stated; how then are we to account for these extraordinary phenomena? Can we find any rational mode by which this transference of thought can be satisfactorily accounted for? That it is done through the agency of natural laws no one man will doubt. Physically speaking, we know that action and reaction are fatal; may not this law obtain in our mental operations? If this hypothesis should be assumed to be correct, it might be observed that no man's thoughts would be exclusively his own, and thus the business, the interests, and pleasures of life would be seriously deranged. Fortunately, the conditions favorable for this transference of thought are in by far the greatest number of cases wanting, and thus no serious inconvenience is felt either in public or private affairs. The fact, however, that these cases are rare and exceptionable, is no more evidence against their existence, than the fact that it does not thunder and lightning every day is evidence against the occurence of thunder and lightning. In fact, all phenomena of nature depends upon conditions. Take your healthy, vigorous plant form its bath of sunshine and moisture—deprive it of both; see how quickly it fades and dies. One of the necessary conditions for existence of man upon this earth is a proper supply of oxygen. Even inanimate nature cannot exist without conditions; heat, light, and electricity depend upon conditions and are mutually convertible. Winds and storms, rain and snow, dearth and floods, depend upon conditions. What then are the conditions by which mind may operate upon mind in consequence of a mere determination of the will?

This is not the place to show, as it has been shown, and that abundantly proved, that all the shades and variety of colors in this beautiful world of ours, are due to the length of these same ethereal waves. In order, however, to assist the imagination to form some conception of the possible relation between light, heat, and thought, I will take a particular example. Imagine a hot bloom of iron, in one of our rolling mills, radiating its heat in all directions; how do we become conscious of the heat and color of this mass of iron? This heated ball is the state of intense molecular agitation; this molecular agitation acting upon the ether which surrounds it upon all sides produces Ethereal waves, these waves strike upon on our bodies and produce to us the consciousness of heat, falling upon the eye they give us the conception of color. If then, the vibration of an inanimate mass acting upon the Ether can give us the conception of color, why not the molecular motion of the brain during the process of thinking and acting through this same medium of colors communicate to us the thoughts of another?

What resemblance is there between the mode in which we become conscious of light and heat, and that of receiving the mental impressions of others? In the consideration of this question, we assume that the dynamical theory of heat, and the undulatory theory of light are true, as they have not only accounted for all known phenomena, but have protected the unknown, which subsequent research has shown to be true.

What is light and heat? The motion of the ultimate particles of a heated body. How do we become conscious of light and heat? By the destruction of the Ethereal waves set in motion by the swing of the ultimate particles. We become conscious of light through the destruction of these waves by our organ of sight, of heat, by the breaking of these waves upon our bodies. A few words of explanation to the unscientific reader may here be necessary. The Ether referred to above is supposed to be a substance of almost infinite tenuity and elasticity, that not only extends through all Space, but as experiment has proved, even surrounds the very molecules of matter. Our consciousness of the existence of the molten masses of iron in our puddling furnaces, the light and warmth of the sun, the light of the fixed stars is due to the same cause by the undulations of this ether set in motion by the vibrations, or rather oscilations of these heated bodies.

Does then the law of action and reaction apply to mental as well as physical phenomena?

The spectroscope has informed us, by evidence of the most convincing kind, of the existence of iron and other terrestial metals or their vapors in the sun as fixed stars; thus establishing the identity of the material composing those distant bodies with that of our own planet. Ether brings us the light of those far distant suns; will it ever bring us evidence of the intelligence of organized beings, inhabitants of the planets revolving about those remote centres of motion?—*Pittsburg Critic.*

INDIGNANT UNDERTAKERS.

An Albany doctor, who is wintering in Colorado, was reported dead, and he is very indignant over it, for he says: 'There are three undertakers in town, and as soon as they saw the notice they all waited upon me, and were extremely indignant to find me alive. One of them was very boisterous in his indignation, and insisted that I was trifling with the finer and more sacred feelings of his profession, and had particularly outraged his feelings, he being the father of a large family, and he absolutely declined to leave the house without an order to be used upon a future occasion. His terms were half cash. I will say nothing of a disgraceful fight between the superintendents of the two rival cemeteries on my account, and of the flowers I had to pay for because they would not keep.'

HOW NOT TO GET THE LOCAL NEWS.

The other day an old and respected citizen came into our office, and after paying his last year's subscription, took a seat and remarked:

'I guess you needn't send me the paper any longer; I have just subscribed for a Philadelphia paper which suits me pretty well, and doesn't cost as much as the *Observer.*'

Here he handed us the paper for inspection. We found it to be a neat looking sheet, handsomely printed with a large engraved head, and containing forty-eight columns of miscellaneous reading matter.

'Fair looking paper,' we remarked as we handed it back to him; 'but did you ever see anything in it concerning our county?'

'Well, I don't know as I ever have.'

'Anything in regard to the State?'

'Nothing.'

'And yet you give up a paper that contains the local market reports, the state of the crops, the deaths and marriages, and the thousand and one happenings from week to week which go to make up the history of the region in which you are most interested, and which you can get from no other source, and take instead a city paper, simply because it comes a little cheaper.'

'Yes, and it contains more reading matter,' he added.

'Certainly,' we remarked, but what is the character of the matter? Nothing in regard to your own village—your schools, your churches, your local improvements and the thousand and one things that happen in your county. There is nothing in it that helps to build up your county and support home institutions. It is as foreign to you as the city in which it is published. It may contain more reading matter but your neighborhood is not represented in its columns.'

'But why can't you furnish your paper cheaper if they can afford a much larger one in the city at a low price?' he queried. 'Labor is certainly cheaper here.'

'For the reason that a country paper has a small circulation compared with a city paper, and the labor expended upon 1,000 papers is about the same as 50,000, especially when it is taken into consideration that the city weekly which is furnished for a dollar a year is 'made up of the type set for the daily.'

'That's enough,' exclaimed the old gentleman, as he pulled out his wallet, 'just send me the *Observer* for another year!'

As he bade us 'good morning,' and passed through the sanctum door, we heard him remark: 'It's my belief that a man who stops or refuses to subscribe to his local paper simply because it doesn't contain as much reading matter as one 'made up' from a daily and published in the city should be supplied with medical almanacs at the public expense.—*Waterloo (N. Y.) Observer.*

HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

Next year will be the eighteenth centenary of the great eruption of Vesuvius, which resulted in the total destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a proposal has been made in Italy to celebrate the event in some suitable manner. The people, however, seem to have been too busy with their demonstrations in honor of Italia Irredenta to have given, as yet, any practical shape to the idea, but it now appears that it will be carried out in a manner totally unexpected and rather premature, but probably more appropriate than even the ingenuity of *fete* loving Italians could suggest. Whatever form the unique commemoration might take, it could hardly be more grandly accompanied than by the smoke and thunder, and cascades of liquid fire produced by the volcano itself, which is already in what appears to be the preliminary stages of another great eruption. For two or three years the mountain has given signs of returning animation, and the prognostications of an extensive outburst have taken thousands of expectant visitors, doomed however to disappointment, from all parts of the continent to witness the awful and splendid spectacle. This year the disappointment of tourists will not be so great. Cascades of lava, thrown up to a height of 300 feet, with their accompanying showers of ashes, and the mighty column of smoke curling high in the air and carried gently away in a long trailing mass far across the deep blue sky, with patches here and there of lighter colored vapors expanding in the air and mingling with the clouds—these are features in the fair scenery of Naples and Castellamare which are reserved only for the favored few among the visitors to the sunny south. Even if the eruption does not attain more majestic proportions, and if its full force ss to be reserved for next year, the sight of Vesuvius in its present state is worth a long journey to see; but should the gathering volcanic forces, of the activity of which Central Europe was but recently a witness in the series of earthquake extending from Belgium to Piedmont and from Elbe to the Loire, gain strength, and seek an outlet in the 'safety valve' of Vesuvius, the full event which decided the fate of the burning cities may receive still more significant commemoration.

NEVER DECEIVE CHILDREN.

As a family composed of three persons, father mother and little son, a bright little fellow, were taking a trip on one of the railroaks, a little accident occured which is worth relating. The day was a balmy one, and the window was raised to admit fresh air. Little Fred, like all children, insisted on putting his head out of the open window to see what was going on outside of the train. The father, somewhat alarmed at the conduct of his son, tried various plans without resorting to force, to keep him within bounds, but without success, until a bright idea came up to his mind. 'Fred, Fred!' said the father, 'keep your head in or the wind will take your hat,' and in order to frighten this hopeful, he slyly slipped the hat off the little one's head and concealed it. As soon as this had been done, the child began crying and could not be appeased. Finally pater familias told him to look an opposite direction and he would whistle the hat back again, all of which was very neatly done, and the happy parents settled back in their seats and began to converse very pleasantly, thinking that they had cured their Freddie; but not so, for in a very short time he seemed to brighten up suddenly, and away he sent his little hat through the car window, shouting as it disappeared then, 'Papa, whistle again.' Moral!—Never deceive your children.

Why should not ducks be allowed on doctors' premises?—Because they make such personal remarks.

WHAT A KICK DID FOR SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

If we would bring before us Isaac Newton now fairly started on his scientific career, we may imagine a quiet young man, not above middle height, of 'most sedate and humble carriage, never seemingly angry, of profound thought, his countenance mild, pleasant and comley;' who could be drawn from his chambers by none of the recreations in which most young men delight; who seldom went out except to read his lectures; whose time was spent in mathematical calculations and in experiments in optics, chemistry and alchemy; whom students described as 'mighty famous for his learning, a most excellent philosopher and divine;' to whose rooms in college foreigners resorted, anxious to converse with the man of transcendent genius. We think of this young man as growing gray at thirty, so much absorbed in his studies that he often forgot his meals or sat up all night when his chemical experiments required watching.

When Isaac was twelve years old he went to Grantham to attend the Grammar school and boarded at the house of Mr. Clark, an apothecary. At that time there was more prospect of his making a good mechanic than a great scholar; according to his own account, given later, he was inattentive to his studies, and allowed his school-fellows to out-strip him, but one day when he was the last in the lowest form but one, while on his way to school he was kicked in the stomach by the boy who ranked next above him. The pain was severe, and though the smaller of the two, the future philosopher after school challenged his assailant to fight. Encouraged by the schoolmaster's son the two boys fought in earnest; spirit and agility made up for Isaac's inferior stature, and his opponent soon cried enough. The school master's son told Isaac that cowards must have their noses rubbed against a wall. This being complied with the vanquished was left to his reflections and the victor began to ask himself, 'Why should I allow this boy always to be above me; am I not his superior mentally, and morally, as well as physically? Then followed a prolonged intellectual struggle, in which, Isaac, again victor, passed above his old adversary and finally stood at the head of the school.

On one occasion he was approached by an agent who offered him a bribe of six thousand pounds, which was refused. 'There would be no dishonesty in taking it; you do not understand your own interests,' said the go between.

'I know well enough what my duty is and no bribes shall corrupt me,' was the reply.

'But I come from a great duchess—you would not refuse so great a lady; besides she has power to advance the interests of those she chooses to favor,' persisted the agent.

'I desire you to tell the lady, that if she were here herself and had made me this offer I would have desired her to go out of my house; and so I desire you or you shall be turned out,' Newton answered. Oh! for a score or two of Isaac Newtons in our country now.—*Sunday Afternoon for May.*

A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA

A correspondent of the Washington *Star*, who has had a bath in the Dead Sea, describes his experience as follows: 'The water, which is quite clear, and nearly the color of the Niagara river below the falls, seemed to me a little more bitter and salt than that of Salt Lake, although brighter and more attractive than when close at hand. Its supporting power struck me as a little greater, also, than that of Salt Lake, as the body floated more easily and the difficulty of swimming was greater on account of the inability to keep one's feet under water. So large a quantity of salt is held in solution that the water has what is called, I believe, a 'ropy' appearance, much like that of a plate of well made tapioca soup. I observed however, that when we came out of the water there was not so large a deposit of salt crystals on the body as after a bath in Salt Lake, and the feeling of the skin, instead of being dry and prickly, as I expected, was rather oily and sticky. Our dinner that night was seasoned with salt made from Dead Sea water by Solar evaporation. It was a little lighter in color than the best brown sugar. Its crystals were large and hard, and though foreign substances were evidently present in considerable quantity, it was not unpleasant to the taste. I was told that two quarts of the water will produce one quart of salt, but this is probably an exaggeration. To complete the statistics of this remarkable body of water, I may add what many of my readers may already know—that there is no living thing of any kind in it; that even the driftwood brought down by the floods in the Jordan is speedily cast upon its shores; that its length is about forty-five and its greatest width about ten miles; that it is over 1,300 feet deep at the deepest place; and that the immense quantity of fresh water poured into it daily is undoubtedly taken up by evaporation as its great depth below the basin of the Mediterranean must preclude the idea of a subterranean outlet.'

FUNNY INCIDENT.

Nothing can be more amusing than to see a person laughing at another for the mistake he has made himself. The Portland *Transcript* says:

The other day an Auburn doctor drove down to Barker Mill and hitched his horses. It happened his team was very similar to that of another gentleman in the same quarter. The doctor got through with his business, and, on coming to his sleigh, found two gentlemen just getting in. Supposing they wanted to drive up town, he jumped in between them, took up the reins, and drove on. The other two gentlemen looked at each other rather wildly, wondering why the doctor should jump into their sleigh and take such liberties. They said nothing, however, but laughed at the doctor behind his back, while the latter drove on at a lively gait up town.

On reaching a drug store, the doctor alighted and proceeded to hitch, politely remarking that he regretted his inability to haul them further. The two men by this time were out of the sleigh and looking over the property, when suddenly an idea dawned, their hats fell over their faces, and they hastily moved southward, feeling as if they had taken an extraordinarily large dose of nux vomica.

If your skin is yellow, or if you are troubled with Pimples and Boils, cleanse your blood with Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price only 25 cents.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 9, 1879.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The following bill was introduced in the House at Washington on Monday:

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people and tends to destroy the freedom of elections: therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a state any part of the army or navy of the United States unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the legislature or the executive of the state, where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

A large number of other bills were introduced, but the committee on the District of Columbia claiming the floor the call of states was suspended untill Tuesday. The District committee reported a bill for the construction of a free bridge across the Potomac at or near Georgetown, at a cost of $140,000. Without action the house adjourned.

John Sherman—his Next Step Toward the Presidency.

The one formidable competitor against Gen. Grant for the Republican nomination to the Presidency is John Sherman of Ohio. This has been apparent for some time past; and it is becoming more and more clear

Whatever degree of merit Mr. Sherman may or may not be entitled to in the matter, the identification of his name as Secretary of the Treasury, with resumption of specie payments is an element of strength possessed by none of his Republican rivals for the nomination. It is useless for the politicians of any party to wilfully close their eyes to this obvious truth.

Then John Sherman is just as stanch and bitter a partisan, just as much a believer in the spoils system, as Gen. Grant. With a bold and reckless hand he would take down the bars to the public crib, and let in his followers. They could not gorge themselves more, even under Grant himself. Besides, Sherman is cunning, and if he has ever filled his own pockets, as has often been alleged, he has not been detected in the act, nor has the plunder been traced. At the same time exclusiveness of his affection for John Sherman has never been doubted.

By running John Sherman, instead of Grant the Republicans would get rid of the dangerous drawback which exists in the popular feeling against a third term This is an unknown quantity; there is no way to ascertain its exact force in advance; and in a close election, such as we are likely to have, it may prove decisive of the result. Prudence dictates that such a danger should be shunned. It is natural, therefore, for this reason, that Sherman's strength as compared with Grant's should steadily increase up to the time of the nomination.

It is said that Mr. Sherman proposes to run as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. This would be a shrewd move. If elected, he would almost inevitably be the Republican candidate for President. Hayes would never have been thought of for President if he had not first been elected Governor of Ohio.

And it is by no means certain, with all the influence of the Federal Administration to back him, that Mr. Sherman would not be elected Governor of Ohio. Of course, Mr. Hayes, who is to him as a twin brother, would appoint some friend of Sherman to succeed him in the Treasury Department. In his ambitious schemes Mr. Sherman is very strongly supported, and will continue to be to the end.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Tramp Law.

The following act has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and will take effect on the 15th of August next:

AN ACT TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TRAMPS.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, in the county jail or workhouse, for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the Court. Provided, That if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense herein before described; and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of *habeas corpus*.

Sec. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owners' consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case, from the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person upon view of any offence described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any female, or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to and blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or cripple person who is unable to perform manual labor.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The American Bible Society of New York are now offering neatly printed Bibles for twenty-five cents and Testaments for five cents. To the trade these books are sold at a reduction of ten per cent. on the catalogue price. The books are well printed and are a wonder of cheapness.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural committee has selected Philadelphia as the place for holding the State Fair—September 8 to 20 being the dates. The premiums to be awarded will be larger than ever before offered.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—Our forefathers, in the Declaration of Independence, thus spoke of King George III. How applicable the same is now to His Fraudulency in view of his veto of the army bill:

"He has refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

"He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

A paragraph from Harrisburg says:—"The House bill appropriating $160,000 for the completion of the equipment of the National Guard of this State was finally passed, and goes now to the Governor for his approval."

If we are not mistaken this bill is to purchase overcoats for the National Guard. These coats cost the United States less than four dollars each, but this bill will allow them to cost for our militia, from ten to fifteen dollars. In this case, of course, there is a little steal. If we are mistaken we would like to be set right. We have not been able to get a copy of the bill.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

It will be good news to the people of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, Columbia and other north central counties to know that the middle penitentiary commission having decided to locate the institution at Huntingdon, the funds for the erection of the building will not be supplied. The Legislature will appropriate no money for the work this year, and State Treasurer Noyes, in the present condition of the treasury, will probably pay out no more of the $100,000 of the first appropriation. The commission has already drawn and expended about $7,500, and that, we are well informed, will be the extent of the expenditure for the present A large majority of the people of north-central Pennsylvania have been wronged by the unwise location of the penitentiary, and in contesting all further appropriations they will do no more than their duty.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

During the flush times of several years ago many of our citizens were induced to invest in Northern Pacific Bonds. Jay Cooke's failure, however gave them a terrible blow. Nevertheless all holders should exchange their bonds before June 30th. The following from the *Phila. Ledger* is of importance

All outstanding Northern Pacific first mortgage 7.20 bonds should be surrendered immediately to the company in exchange for its preferred stock. These bonds, now outstanding, have no value whatever as a mortgage security, as the mortgage was duly foreclosed in 1875, and the whole property and franchises of the company were sold under the plan of reorganization, which was agreed to by the bondholders assembled in meeting and confirmed by the United States Court. The time within which bondholders should be permitted to surrender their bonds and receive in exchange the preferred stock of the reorganized company was left to the discretion of the bondholders' purchasing committee. That committee has now fixed as a limit for the exchange of bonds for preferred stock June 30th, 1879, after which date the bonds outstanding will legally have no value whatever. It would, therefore, be to lose a valuable privilege for any holder of the old bonds to delay the exchange beyond the date named above. Every $1000 bond, with the corresponding coupons representing unpaid interest from July 1st, 1873, will entitle the holder to $1400 (that is fourteen shares) of the preferred stock of the new organization, and that preferred stock is now selling in the market at thirty-five cents on the dollar—that is, $35 per share. The new company represented by this preferred stock is free from debt, has no interest burden to meet, and, by its annual report, is earning a net revenue of over a half million dollars a year.

The Legislature has adopted a resolution by a strict party vote of seventy-nine yeas to seventy-three nays, providing for the appointment af a joint committee of ten senators and fifteen representatives to act in conjunction with the governor, lieutenant governor and the speakers of the senate and house of representatives for the purpose of welcoming General Grant on his arrival in this country, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; *Provided*, There shall be no expense to the state.

Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland moved to strike out the words "in the name of the people of the State of Pennsylvania." He said he had never made a political speech in the house and did not propose to do so, but he did not think it was proper to use the great State of Pennsylvania in order to furnish thunder for General Grant. Let the gentlemen go as individuals if they wanted to, but they should not be considered as representing the opinions of the state in the third term manœuvre.

There was considerable discussion and excitement on this subject. This movement to pave the way for Grant's nomination for a third term was started in the New York Assembly by Hamilton Fish, a son of ex-secretary Fish, of Grant's cabinet. As the state does not propose to pay the expense of this trip, we have no expectation that the committee of twenty-five will spend their own money to go to California to meet Grant. If they do go, and some of them should conclude to remain there, the citizens of this commonwealth might have reason to rejoice at the adoption of this resolution.

The senate committee on the judiciary has decided to report against the nomination of D. T. Corbin for chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. It is charged against Corbin that he is not a resident of South Carolina, that he is a defaulter to the state and that he used $20,000 to purchase his election to the senate of the United States by the Mackay legislature. These charges, if true, ought to be sufficient to disqualify a man even for a federal judgeship in Utah. To the charge of corrupt use of money to procure his election to the senate, Corbin replies that he loaned the treasurer of the state $18,500 when the treasury was empty and that it was to be redeemed when the taxes were collected. This money was used to pay the salaries of the members of the legislature who gratefully reciprocated the favor by electing Corbin to a seat in the senate to which he was not admitted. It was not a bribe. It was only a loan by means of which the bogus legislature was held together long enough to elect Corbin. But notwithstanding this explanation the judiciary committee of the senate do not consider Corbin fit for a federal judgeship.—*Patriot.*

THE RIOT BILL INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the House to inquire into the alleged bribery and corruption used in the efforts to pass the Riot bill, has had a number of exciting meetings. Among the witnesses called we find the name of our representative. Hon. J. B. Knittle, who testified as follows, last week Thursday.

Joseph B. Knittle, Representative from Columbia, said that when the bill was first under consideration a gentleman asked him if he could talk with him in private. They had a conversation in the rotunda. The gentleman said there was some money in the bill and that $500 would paid for a vote in its favor. Knittle said nothing and the amount was increased to $1,000 as the sum to be paid on the passage of the bill. The gentleman's name was George F. Smith. He is a member of the House from Philadelphia. Mr. Smith said be would take him to another man who would see that he got the money. The other man referred to was another member of the House, Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia. Knittle didn't agree to go, and didn't go, as his vote was not for sale. He never had any conversation with Mr. Davis on the subject. Knittle also testified that he heard Kirk, member from Schuylkill, say that he was offered a sum of money, witness thought $200, for publishing a certain article in his paper and more money for an editorial advocating the passage of this bill. Smith never showed witness any money, but said he could get the amount named for voting for the bill. He didn't say Davis would pay the money, but told him that he should see Davis and then it would be arranged, leaving witness under the impression that Davis would see that the money was paid. Dr. Gatchell cross-questioned Knittle very closely, but the answers varied only verbally from those given at first. What Smith said was that Davis was the man. To further cross-examination by Doyle witness replied that he didn't think Smith was joking; "I thought he meant business."

On Friday, George F. Smith above named requested that the investigating committee should meet in the afternoon to let him have a chance to clear his skirts of the charge which request was granted. Mr. Smith's air was that of a deeply injured man and he insisted that he was no such fellow. He said Knittle was scarcely known to him; they had a bare speaking acquaintance. Knittle himself was the offender, if there was any. The latter came to him and spoke to him first saying that he had heard they were paying from $500 to $1,000 for votes in favor of the riot claims bill, and that E W. Davis had something to do with it. Smith replied that if Knittle thought so he had better see Davis. Witness thought Knittle was seeking information on a delicate subject and had been very guarded in his replies, for it was none of his business. Their meeting was entirely accidental, and that witness did not regard it in a serious light was shown by the fact that the subject was never mentioned between them again. Smith went on to say that it was highly improbable that he should have made criminal overtures to a man with whom he had never exchanged twenty words in his life. After the witness had his say he was confronted by Knittle, who cross examined him closely and with an equal air of having the right of the case. To the question: "Did you not sit alongside of me and ask me to come to the outside?" Smith replied, emphatically, "No." Knittle plied questions with great pertinacity, but the witness denied the truth of all the statements involving him. Both Smith and Knittle stated that they had no conversation about the bill with Colonel Davis, of Philadelphia, reflecting on his integrity. Knittle said that he had never spoken to Davis on the subject and the general verdict of the bystanders was to acquit the latter.

Synopsis of Senator Wallace's Speech on the Army Bill.

In the debate on the Army Bill Senator Wallace of this State made the ablest speech in the Senate The following is only a synopsis, but gives the main points and ideas. Mr. Wallace said:

This bill came from a committee. It did not come from a secret consultation of Democrats. He spoke thus clearly because he was one of the members of the committee. He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committee to give the reasons for the insertion of the section of the bill disputed by the Senator from Maine. The bill came here from the House, was taken to the clerk's desk and thence was sent to the Committee on Appropriations. It has been reported back from that committee. This was the very bill almost in word and letter that was reported by the Committee of Conference during the last session, and would have been agreed to by the two Houses and passed, but for their disagreement on amendments. The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section, to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from practices which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made people bear subjection of civil to military power, suspension of habeas corpus and presence of armed troops at the polls. These passed away with the necessity that produced them. The single issue in this bill was: Shall the Executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence was a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It came to us from England, and it is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests in the States. The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. This is, said Mr. Wallace, the only issue in the contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand; by it we fall. It is whether the Federal Government shall place troops at the polls, or whether the States, free from Federal interference, shall preserve the peace and secure free elections. I repeat the placing of troops at the polls is a menace—a threat—and no free people can bear it. In the bill of rights of nearly every State "free elections are guaranteed," while no such power is given to the Federal Government anywhere in the constitution. The statutes of many States assert and protect this right. In 1803, Pennsylvania asserted it by statute; New York, Maryland, and many others, have like provisions. No attempt was made by the Federal Government until it was exercised in the border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force alone. It became oppression, and in 1864 Senator Powell, of Kentucky introduced the act of 1865. As introduced, it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of the evils. The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill. On its passage Senator Pomeroy of Kansas inserted the words giving the troops power to keep the peace at the polls. Every Republican voted for this, and every Democrat against it. Reverdy Johnson and John P. Hale voted against it, but it was carried by a vote of 16 to 15. Troops at the polls and free elections are incompatible. Power by law to the Executive of a state or the Republic to place troops at the polls is a negation of the system.

We propose, Mr. Wallace said, to maintain the American system of free elections, to restore to the civil power control over all the machinery of the Government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No Senator will deny the right of its value. None assert that troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1865 was the first instance of the mail clad hand of the Federal Government at the ballot box.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—Does the Senator present the idea that the amendments put on by Republican Senators was to control elections in Kentucky where Democrats had the right to vote, or will he accept the suggestion that it was to keep the Rebel Kentuckians from coming, back to control elections, or were they Democratic voters, who fought against the Union under Jefferson Davis and came back to defeat the Union voters?

Mr. Wallace, resuming, said the Senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that the Federal power was a war power and he and others desire that the same law, after being in existence fifteen years, ought still to control the people. [Applause in the galleries]

Mr. Wallace said the people want to be put back to the right, whether in the North or South. In Philadelphia in 1870, during the election of a Governor, an armed body closed the polls in the Third precinct of the Fifth ward for an hour, or until they saw fit to re-open them and let those vote who they thought ought to vote. The people want no more of this, they want free elections without the shadow or substance of military power, whether State or Federal. He wanted the provisions of the Constitution to be the law of the land. In the name of the people he in part represented, he asked that this menace be removed, and that the State have the control in the preservation of the peace at the polls as they should. Even in our poor downtrodden Mexico, when our troops were there in 1847, a request was made that they should not appear at the polls, as it might be supposed that they were there to control the election in progress. Our military commander obeyed the law of Mexico. Free elections were impossible if we put it in the power of the President to send armed men to the polls. He did not care whether there was only one soldier to two or ten thousand square miles. That one soldier acted under the authority of the military power, and the man in a blue coat and a gun in his hand was the representative of 50,000,000 of people. In Philadelphia, in 1869, the people bowed their heads. They said the federal power is here to control us. Why are the troops here? Because law and the power of law brought them there. The right of free elections is one of the dearest things that belong to the people. We propose to take away the power given to the Executive, and stand by the American system of free elections. This is the doctrine contained in the pending bill. It is contained in our bill of rights. It stood there before 1860, 62 and 64, and before the war power proposed to be repealed was enacted. We propose to take the bayonet away from the ballot. We propose to restore to the civil power the absolute control of the military power. We propose to restore to the American people their own system. We are denied the right to mould legislation, and charged with coercion of the Executive, and with intent to break down the Government. We pursue the processes of the Constitution and follow precedent. We neither seek to coerce the Executive, nor submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of the Legislative power to raise and support armies; to make rules and enact laws; and we follow our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of the troops. Cannot the law-making power say how they shall be employed? We violate no provision of the Constitution. No one pretends we do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us. Four propositions can be affirmed: First. The right to place legislation for the protection of the rights of the people upon money bills belongs to the Legislative power and cannot be denied by any other branch of the Government. We are the judges of our power and duty in this regard. Our judgment cannot be impugned by the Executive or the Judiciary. They may criticise the subject matter, but not the form. Second. This right is sanctioned by the practice of Congress for many years. The Revised Statutes, under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army, contain 268 sections. Of these 92 come directly from the appropriation acts. Third. It is sustained by precedents as old as the time of Charles I., and no power dreams of denying its possession by the Commons Fourth. The legislation proposed is constitutional and necessary, and violates no right of any branch of the Federal Government. We have no right to assume that any feature of this bill will meet disapproval anywhere.

The bill makes no threat to deny supplies' Let us look at this subject of coercion: The President, Senate and House are independent, each in its sphere. Each possesses a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto upon the other, while that of the Executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a House bill because of objectionable matter, and makes its removal a condition of passage, it coerces the House to that extent. It has the right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its constitutional right to judge of the measure. This right is vital—the check invaluable. The same is true of the Executive negative upon the legislative power. If the Executive dissents, and on re-consideration there are not two-thirds, the legislative branch may decline to act. It has this right or it has no independence of action. It alone for itself must judge of fitness necessity and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the Executive, nor can the Executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusion and actions and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode, the will of the majority would be controlled by the minority. The patronage of an unscrupulous power and the minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by the constitutional negative. The defensive power of non-action is the protection of the liberties of the people. Mr. Clay, in 1810, expressly asserted the right of non-action by the legislative power. It has limits to its issue. It is an appeal to the people. Its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or hasty legislation is invaluable, but it was never intended nor used to keep a yoke upon the people or prevent the repeal of a statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down the rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose the people will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on the military power. That duty is placed upon us. In the interest of the people we must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the Government, bring the military to strict subordination to the civil power, permit a free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot, and expunge a standing menace upon free institutions.

When Artemus Ward was exhibiting his show in Salt Lake City, his complimentary tickets to the city officials read as follows: 'Admit bearer and one wife.'

George M. Dutcher was famous throughout Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland as a temperance revivalist. During fourteen years he devoted himself to the cause, but it was not until 1877 that his popularity reached its height. He worked with Murphy in Philadelphia awhile, but was remarkably successful on his own account. The people of Wilmington liked him so well that, to secure him as a resident, they gave him a house. In Philadelphia, last fall, he led a temperance movement in the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, and had several distinguished clergymen as co-laborers. While presiding at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association he told an astonishing story about a Mrs. Judge Watson, who had, he said, been converted from secret tippling habits by him. This woman, professedly wealthy, subsequently joined him in temperance work. A few days ago they were advertised to exhort and sing in Danbury, Conn. Dutcher's wife created excitement in the assembly by saying that he and Mrs. Watson were frauds, and that she had come from Wilmington to expose them. Dutcher at once retired, got drunk, and has been sent to a reformatory. Mrs Watson turns out to be a wanderer from California.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 6th, 1879.

THE RAVAGES OF THE SPRING-FEVER IN CONGRESS—GALLERY GODDESSES.—THE SISTERS, AUNTS, AND COUSINS OF STATESMEN—PICTORIAL EDITORIAL—MASS MEETING AT LINCOLN HALL—THE Y. M. C. A. EXCLUDE BOB INGERSOLL—WHAT FRED DOUGLASS THINKS OF THE EXODUS—REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—THE LADD-EATON BILL TO BE OPPOSED, ETC., ETC.

Congress has the spring fever, and will soon have the fever and ague. Adjournments are frequent and protracted When in session, the individual legislator sits listlessly before his little desk dreaming, perhaps, of the time, when he was a bright, intelligent school-boy, or gazing heavenward toward the galleries, wondering why the bedizened ladies above, the gallery goddesses, fail to excite the devotion, the enthusiasm, the romance of the little divinities with whom, years ago, he exchanged furtive glances and apples in the school room. Alas! said Charles Lamb, as he passed the play ground of a boy's school, it makes one sad to think those fine youths will soon grow up to be frivolous members of parliament. There are some ladies in Washington who ought to be pretty well acquainted with the legislative history of their country. They have to my knowledge, displayed their requisite paraphanialia, from the galleries, almost daily for six consecutive sessions. Then there are others who come only on occasions. The occasions are where their Hon. husband, or father, or brother, or uncle is to make his greatest effort.

> "Thy voice is heard in rolling drums,
> That beat to battle, where he stands;
> Thy face across his fancy comes,
> And gives the battle to his hands.
> A moment, while the trumpets blow,
> He sees his brood about thy knee;
> The next, like fire he meets the foe,
> And strikes him dead for thine and thee."

It is remarkable, if true, that some star-eyed woman is at the bottom of all this. The desire to make himself attractive to the feathered coquette incites the forest songster to split his tuneful throat, and Darwin argues that it is the same force that causes Mr. Garfield to trill rev-o-lu-tion! Well, it beats Kelly's motor, the electric light, and the latest improvement in chorus!

If the editor of this paper has relaxed his rule not to admit trash to his columns, the reader has discovered, ere this, that I have not much to write about this week. It is not my fault that there is no news. If I had my way there would be a congressional, a cabinet, and a social sensation every day; but then, I fancy, the monotony of emphasis would soon become as monotonous as the monotony of cadence. Monotony is monotony whether it is altissimo or inferno.

The veto thunder clap has almost ceased to reverberate, and the *pros* and *cons* are staggering hither and thither trying to brace up for the next bout. The democratic papers of the city are trying the effect of pictorial editorials. The *Post* has a ballot-box supported by bayonets, and the *Sunday Gazette* has a large prophetic wood cut, representing the polls in 1880 guarded by soldiers with a provost marshal endorsing tickets, and permitting only those whom he pleases to vote. The picture in the *Gazette* is much the finer and more artistic of the two. Can it be that the public is becoming tired of political literature, such as it is, and is craving the grosser more palpable expressions of caricature. By looking at a picture we take in the whole story at a glance, without an eternal procession of words, words, words, and our brain, if we have any, is rested. Apropos of newspapers do you know that you can buy the large New York dailies and the Philadelphia Times cheaper in Washington than you can in the cities where they are published. I buy these papers sometimes for two cents. The news-boys become overstocked, or "stuck," as they call it, almost every day, and are compelled to unload at a sacrifice. Washingtonians are forced to read papers published elsewhere to learn what goes on in Congress, and in their own city.

Last night there was a mass meeting at Lincoln Hall in sympathy with the Kansas colored emigrants. Speeches were made by Senator Windham, George C. Gorham and others. A characteristic letter was read from Bob Ingersoll saying that he would gladly have accepted the invitation to address his fellow-citizens at Lincoln Hall, but, for the fact, that the controllers of that building had passed a resolution denying him the privilege of speaking within its sacred walls, but that he enclosed $100 to aid a little so great a cause. Mr. Fred. Douglass has been making speeches on the opposite side of the question, and employing all the powers of his remarkable eloquence to persuade his co colorists to remain where they are. He told them at Baltimore that they were tropical plants and that he could think of no more melancholy and inharmonious picture than a nigger in a snow bank.

A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held last night to consider what action should be taken by the Republicans on the bill introduced yesterday "to prohibit military interference at elections." There was a free expression of views by Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Ex-Secretary Robeson, Hawley and others. Mr. Conkling held that the presentation of this measure in advance of appropriations was a scheme to coerce the president, and differed not in effect from the rider that had been attached to the vetoed bill, and right or wrong, the measure should be resisted on that ground. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that the bill should be defeated. It is expected that the Democrats will endeavor to pass the bill without debate, but the Republicans will contend for time to argue its measures, and for an opportunity to offer amendments.

C. A. S.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.—Secretary Sherman is making a boast of the success of the Resumption Act, but his claim is unfounded. Months previous to January 1st, he announced that at that time specie payments would be resumed on Government liabilities, but this has not been done, and gold is as scarce as ever. Specie resumption, in fact, has proved a failure, and payments in gold have been stopped.

Count the Cost.

There are few persons who count the consequences of their conduct. Most people, like the epicureans, are satisfied with the present. To look beyond its narrow limits, and to shrink from its possibilities, seems to them little else than moral cowardice. It is no doubt, much more pleasing to contract than to enlarge the horizon, to live entirely within the present, than to speculate on future contingencies. The sage, the philosopher, the statesman, and the wise man will take no important step in life without calculating its effects. It may be politic to close the vision to future perils, to swim with the current, and to side with the popular cry of the hour. They who pursue this course must rest satisfied with contemporary applause, for they will eventually be recognized as the authors of calamities which will require all the sagacity of superior minds to correct. It has frequently happened that short-sighted men of this character, when the very evils which have been predicted as the natural sequence of their actions become too evident to be any longer gainsayed, are the most urgent for their correction, and the most radical and implacable in their opinions. Neophytes are frequently intolerant and proscriptive. They think the best evidence of the sincerity and zeal they can show in the defense of the cause they once reviled and persecuted is to be violent, illiberal, and extreme. They jeer at any one who suggests moderation or precaution. Because their own lives have been a continued series of blunders, of radical changes of opinion, of the grossest inconsistencies, they would that others should be equally volatile and inconsiderate. In public and private life it is the duty of every one to look ahead, to forecast events, to trace the connection between causes and effects, to stand by what he deems to be right, and not to permit himself to be driven or coaxed into anything his conscience and reason does not approve of.

A young girl, fascinated by the physical beauty of a person of inferior education, manners, and morals, is persuaded that she can live happily with him, and with no other. She conceals her love, for she is ashamed of it. Her conscience tells her that no one in sober reason would approve of her choice and she must carry out her purpose in secret. When the deed is done and she finds herself the companion for life of a man who has not a single quality to command him to a woman of refined nature, and tastes, and training, she despises herself and laments that she had not acted with more circumspection. The fatal step has been taken; it cannot be retraced. The misery produced in similar cases ought to have warned her against acting in a matter affecting her future life without consulting those most near and dear to her, and who naturally have her happiness at heart. A little serious reflection might have convinced her that brutality and refinement can never consort together, that they are too radically repulsive ever to be accordant.

The sanguine speculator who stakes an inherited fortune on the stock exchange, who, lured on from one successful venture to another, finally falls a prey to sharpers and loses every dollar that he is worth, might have avoided his fate had he taken good advice, profited by the experience of others, or calmly weighed the chances of success or failure. He is ruined because he has madly plunged into a vortex whence few escape. Parents who throw the reins on the necks of their children, who allow them to do as they please, to grow up with unbridled passions, must not be surprised if their lives be failures and if they bring shame and disgrace on the name they bear. They take no thought of the morrow. The man who thinks he can lead a profligate life, violating his duties as a husband and citizen, and yet retain the esteem of the community in which he lives, will in the end find that he has little or no moral standing or influence. He may hope to deceive the world, but it cannot be done. The public eye penetrates the thickest disguise. Had the South reasoned correctly, it would have seen that the rebellion would have been the death o the very institution for which it was instituted. Most of the wars of ancient times would not have taken place had not the ambition of kings and demagogues made men reckless to their results. Passion is the worst of counsellors. The nation and the individual who, under all circumstances, preserves a steady front, who scans the future as well as the present, who follows the light of experience, and refuses to yield to impulse or dictation, will make the fewest mistakes. There have been statesmen who seemed to be endowed with prophetic vision from the sagacity with which they forecast future events, as there have been individuals whose successful careers are to be attributed to their habits of reflection and the careful manner in which they considered every step in life. Let every one count the cost.—*Press.*

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DAVID V. CRITES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noah S. Crites, Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JESSE JOHN,
NOAH S. CRITES,
Administrators,
Catawissa, Pa.

C. W. MILLER, Att'y.
May 9, '79-6w

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
NOW OFFER
IMMENSE LINES
OF
SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples.

SPRING SILKS.
Black Silks of all reliable makes. Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All Silk Novelties in immense assortment. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades, &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Paris Fabrics novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc. At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price.

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.
The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.
This season we present to buyers a new feature in dressmaking. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one, we offer costumes made of goods stylish and attractive in appearance, in styles taken from the latest Paris patterns, imported by ourselves and marked at the most moderate prices.

SPRING SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
Our stock of these goods, as is universally acknowledged, is not even approached elsewhere. Our Commencement, Party and School Dresses are in neat, stylish and appropriate design, which can scarcely be improved upon. We have a large line of Suits made expressly for wear at the seashore, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisingly low prices.

SPRING WRAPS, MANTLES, ETC.
We are showing all the newest styles in Silks, Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Drap d'Ete, &c.; also, a full line of Spring and Summer Sacques in Corduroy, Camel's Hair, Mottled, Plain and Plaid Cloths, Circulars, Ulsters and Mantles in every conceivable kind of light weight goods.

SPRING SHAWLS.
Real India Shawls, far below former prices; Paisley Shawls, with open centres, filled centres, rich borders, and subdued colors; Thibet, Shetland and Zephyr Shawls in all colors, weaves and designs, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS.
We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure and have marked every garment on the basis of our uniformly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmanship.

SPRING STAPLE GOODS.
Our stock of these goods including Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to customers at one small uniform profit above first cost as lessened by prompt cash purchase in large lots.

SPRING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Although this department has been increased to more than four times its former size, it is now scarcely large enough to accommodate its many patrons. No such stock can be found elsewhere. The department is situated in our retired second story parlors, easily accessible by elevator.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
The products of all the best makers of France, England, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters. All the novelties in Silk, fine Cotton and Lisle Hose for ladies, children and men. Our stock in all grades of Underwear is the most complete in this city.

SPRING GLOVES.
The "Trefousse" and other brands of Kid Gloves, in shades to match the new shades in Silks and Dress Goods. Men's Kid Gloves handsomely embroidered. Lisle Thread Gloves in assortment greater than was ever before shown in Philadelphia. Fabric Gloves of all kinds.

SPRING NECKWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.
We have all the newest shapes, materials, effects and colorings in Neckwear, at prices at least one-third less than is usual. Our three brands of shirts, "The Standard," "The Favorite," "The Custom Made," have proved to be the most popular shirts ever sold in this city.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
The very large business done in this department requires us to be daily in the market, so our customers are assured of getting the freshest goods, in every description of Linens for table or house use, at the very lowest possible prices. We have also a very large stock of Cretonnes, Raw Silks, Jutes, etc.

SPRING QUILTS AND BLANKETS.
We have in stock all grades of Jacquard, Honeycomb and Marseilles Spreads, in sizes for cradles, cribs, ship berths, single and double beds. We are offering large size SUMMER BLANKETS at $4.00 per pair, which is lower than such excellent quality of goods has ever before been sold.

SPRING CLOAKINGS.
Our assortment is complete in all the newest styles and colorings. The newest thing for Ladies' and Children's Coats is soft-finished Corduroy. We have it in all the popular shades.

SPRING PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
The newest styles of Parasols are an entire departure from those in vogue last year. We were confident that they would meet with popular favor, and laid in a large stock of the choicest shapes, styles and handles. Though the prices have been advanced on account of scarcity, we shall offer ours as originally intended, at a small increase on the the manufacturers' prices.

SPRING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
For Men's and Boys' wear we now have the largest and best assortment of these goods ever shown by us, Scotch Suitings, Fine Suitings, neat Plaids, Stripes Checks, Diagonals, in great assortment and at very low prices. In Blue Flannels we have the Standard Indigo Goods.

SPRING WHITE GOODS.
White is to be very popular this season for warm weather costumes. Our assortment of Piques, Swiss, Nainsook, India Muslin, &c., is unsurpassed. The prices are as low as can be marked on goods of similar qualities.

SPRING DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Everything new or novel in these goods that has appeared this season will be found at our counters. A very great variety of every style of Buttons and a well selected stock of Notions.

We believe our MAGNIFICENT STOCK this season cannot fail to command the attention of every lady who wishes to unite good taste in selection with economy in expenditure.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
801 803, 805, 807 & 809 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the prices will make the house more popular than ever. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market Sts. entitles us to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone*. Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

May 2, '79-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879.

A piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line between the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, thence on line of land formerly owned by D. F. Seybert sixty-six perches to stone in line of land of Peter Hayman, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east thirty-three perches to a stone in the county line aforesaid, thence by the county line aforesaid seventy-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing seventeen acres and ninety-one perches strict measure more or less, all improved.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. E. Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. R. Seybert and Charles B. Jackson, Administrator of Elizabeth Smethers, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Smethers, deceased.

JACKSON, Attorney.
Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.
May 9, '79-ts

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Wellington Yeager, a Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The creditors will take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at BLOOMSBURG, in said District on the 28th day of MAY, A. D., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., at the Exchange Hotel, before R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to-wit: A final distribution of said bankrupt's estate, and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of said Bankrupt Act.

DANIEL MORRIS,
Numedia, Pa., May 5, 1879-2w Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Executor of Isaac Hagenbuch, late of Orange township Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale at two o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, June 7th, 1879,

the following described messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by lands of Daniel Bogart and Dennison Brink, on the east by lands of Dennison Brink and John P. Creasy, on the south by lands of the heirs of D. W. Montgomery and on the west by lands of Nathan Fleckenstine and John Henrie, containing

102 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES,

strict measure, on which are erected a two story GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn and other out-buildings, a GOOD ORCHARD on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars at the striking down of the property on day of sale. The balance to be secured by bonds and mortgage, payable in four equal annual installments, with interest on the balance due from April 1st, 1880, payable annually, and one-fourth of the balance to be paid April 1st, 1880, when possession is to be given to the purchaser. The crops that may be sown this fall will be sold with the place.

WILLIAM HAGENBUCH,
May 9, '79-ts Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SIMON SHELLHAMER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Simon Shellhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors without delay.

PETER SHELLHAMER,
MOSES SCHLICHER,
Executors,
May 9, '79-6w* Mountain Grove Pa.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD		
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.37 P. M.	11.45 A. M.
CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

Harry W. Sloan, Administrator of Mari Biggs will offer for sale valuable real estate in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 10, 1879. See advertisement in another column.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday July 16th.

Candidates cards printed at this office at lower rates than at any other office in the county.

John F. Fowler of Pine township, was foreman of the Grand Jury.

William Gilmore had a hop in his hall on Wednesday evening.

There is quite a display of agricultural machinery in front of the Court house.

Sweet potato plants, cheap at J. Garrison's 5th street.

There was a large attendance at Court on Monday.

John G. Jacoby of Berwick, candidate for Sheriff, was in town on Monday.

It is said that Esq. Murphy of Centralia is good on a horse trade. Rothschild of Ashland says so anyway.

W. A. Marr Esq., of Ashland, F. C. Angle Esq., of Danville and J. M. C. Ranck of Scranton had business in Court this week.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church had a supper at the residence of L. Runyon one evening last week and realized over thirty dollars.

A weather prophet says that we shall not have settled warm weather until after May 10th.

S. M. Hess will shortly put up one of his unrivaled iron fences around the lot of Stephen Knorr on Third street.

The jurors were discharged on Wednesday afternoon, all the cases on the criminal list having been tried or otherwise disposed of.

S. S. Runyan, a prominent citizen of Madison township died on Sunday last. He was highly respected in the community in which he lived.

A free lecture will be given in the Baptist church on Saturday evening, May 10th, at half past seven o'clock by Rev. W. Cattell of Berwick. Subject.—The Road to Riches.

There will be a meeting of the Bar Association at the Law library next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

All the licenses asked for at this term of court were granted on Wednesday afternoon, there being no remonstrances, and all the places being old stands.

Found at last, the place where you can buy a good all wool Suit of Clothing for $8.00, at the New York Clothing Store, opposite Clark & Son.

Metherell's Cornet Band will hold an entertainment in Buckhorn on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 9th and 10th. Proceeds for benefit of the band.

An effort is being made to raise money by subscription to purchase a large pipe organ for the Lutheran church. Such an instrument is much needed, and we hope the attempt may prove successful.

E. R. Drinker, Paul E. Wirt, and Geo. E. Elwell have been elected lay deputies by the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church, to attend the Diocesan convention which meets at Lancaster in June.

A horse of Moyer Brothers while being driven by J. L. Moyer one day last week became unmanagable, threw Mr. Moyer from the buggy into C. W. Neal's yard on Fifth street and ran through several streets, badly demoralizing the wagon. Nobody hurt.

The Exchange Hotel Barber shop has been handsomely refitted, and newly furnished and Mr. Theo N. Deizel of Philadelphia has leased it. He is an experienced barber and will undoubtedly secure a liberal share of patronage. His work gives general satisfaction.

Whipping school teachers is not a profitable business. Two boys aged about 16 from Madison township were convicted in court on Monday, of indulging in this pastime, and were fined $25 each, and costs of prosecution, which their fathers paid.

"I FEEL VERY PROUD."

A married lady says: "I feel quite proud since coloring my old dress and shawl with the beautiful Dyes of Leamon's made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. They were almost no trouble at all to color and they look new."

Constable Helwig of Locust went to Centralia last Saturday to give possession of a property to the owner, and while engaged in setting out the goods he was shot at, the ball grazing his left shoulder, only cutting the coat. No arrests have been made.

On a recent occasion, John J. McHenry, the celebrated fisherman for trout, on the Fishingcreek alleges he caught fourteen trout, the united length of which measured 164 inches. A bystander suggests that they were not "calico" trout, and that the figures should be reserved.

Great excitement prevails in Bloomsburg. Gross & Bro., have just returned from the city, and are selling Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., 33 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the county. Call at the New York Clothing Store, Sharpless building before purchasing elsewhere and be convinced.

D. A. Creasy, one of our leading merchants has just returned from the city with his spring and summer stock. He purchased a fine line of goods in every department, which he proposes to sell at the very lowest rates. Call and examine them.

DEMORALIZING DISEASE.

With kidney trouble a man is utterly demoralized. Restoration to perfect health can be attained by the use of Kidney-Wort. It cures the dull distress in the back and side, and removes gravelly deposits. It is cathartic but does not debilitate.

The annual meeting of the Bloomsburg Gas Company was held at the office of C. W. Miller Esq., on Monday evening, the 5th. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Knorr; Secretary, C. W. Miller; Managers, J. L. Moyer, Joshua Fetterman, George E. Elwell and L. E. Waller. On Wednesday evening a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared payable after June 10th.

The following persons were elected Trustees of the Normal School on Monday last. E. R. Drinker, John Wolf, David Lowenberg, C. B. Brockway, on part of stockholders to serve three years.

The following were recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction from which to select two Trustees on the part of the state. D. A. Beckley, C. W. Miller, Dr. J. B. McKelvy, Freas Brown.

Landlord Kellogg informs us that the Elwell House is to be enlarged and valuable improvements are to be made. A new brick barn will be built soon. The building owned by Dr. Smith, and occupied by him as dentist office and residence, has been purchased by Judge Elwell—consideration $2500—and will become part of the hotel at once.—*Towanda Journal.*

The name of the house will be changed to Central Hotel.

A survey has been made of a water supply over beyond Mainville. An outline of the course can be seen at Moyer Bros., drug store. This is said to be the best source from which the town can be supplied with water. It is 200 feet above the highest point of the Normal School, and the quantity is said to be never failing. There is plenty of capital in this vicinity, and a corresponding spirit of enterprise is all that is needed to ensure water works for the town.

There was quite a scene in Court on Wednesday afternoon. An old man from Sugarloaf was convicted of malicious mischief and surety of the peace, and sentenced to pay costs. His bail desired to be released and proposed to deliver him to the Sheriff, but the old man was in an insensible condition, whether from sickness or drink, and the sheriff objected to taking charge of him in such a situation. His bail, over anxious to be released, went after the old man, and with some assistance carried him totally unconscious into the court room and placing him in a chair informed the court that he now delivered him up. The Court, aware that the bail had charge of the old man's farm, under an article of agreement to take care of him, said that while the bail would be discharged, the court would not direct the sheriff to take the prisoner in that condition, as it was the duty of the party to look after him, himself. The surety was inclined to be impudent, and if he had not picked up his burden and carried him out, it is probable there would have been a commitment for contempt of court.

LIST OF SHERIFF SALES AT THE COURT MAY 5TH 1879

The property of Samuel Fisher was sold to the Columbia county Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association for the sum of $260.00.

George Cadwallader's property to John A. Funston for the sum of $400.00

The property of U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbander to Charles W. Miller for the sum of $100.00

The undivided half of Robert F. Watts property to Edward Wagoner for the sum of $925.00

The property of Henry Helwig to M. G. Hughes for the sum of $500.

Three lots of land of George Boyer to Benjamin Behm, 1st described, $750.00; 2d described, $200.00; 3d described, $225.00.

The property of Elizabeth Miller to Mrs. Abraham Rice for the sum of $5.00.

The property of Patrick Fogarty to the Centralia Mutual Saving Fund Association for the sum of $200.00.

The undivided one-eighth part of the property of Robert F. Watts to Edward Wagoner for sum of $5.00.

The property of M. A. Watts to Z. T. Fowler for the sum of $15.00.

Six tracts in the borough of Centralia sold as the property of Robert Garrell, 1st described to C. G. Murphy for the sum of $15.00; 2nd described to G. M. Prevost for the sum of $80.00; 3d described to G. M. Prevost for the sum of $475.00; 4th described to G. M. Prevost for the sum of $146.00; 5th described to G. M. Provost for the sum of $49.00; 6th described to G. M. Provost for the sum of $100.00.

The property of M. V. B. Kostenbauder to J. K. Rhawn for the sum of $250.00

The property of J. W. Sankey, 2d described to John A. Funston for the sum of $705.00; 3d described to John A. Funston for the sum of $725.00; 4th described to John A. Funston for the sum of $1905.00; 5th described to John A. Funston for the sum of $205.00.

The property of William B. Peterman to B. D. Cole for the sum of $40.00.

SHERIFF'S INQUISITION.

On Monday evening Sheriff Hoffman held the usual inquisition for the condemnation or extension of certain real estate levied upon. The following gentlemen constituted the Jury:

Wm. Lawton, Geo. Hassert, H. Hinterliter, Wm. Stoker, Jacob Rhawn, A. Trockenmiller, David Jones, John Lore, Isaac McBride, Burch Freas, Chas. Hassert, Jacob Graul.

The following is the result of their deliberations:

The Mutual Building & Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg, vs. Casper L. Thomas. Property condemned.

C. W. Miller for the use of Sarah A. Petricken vs. R. B. Bright. Property condemned.

Elias George, vs. William Shultz. Property condemned.

Bowman & Jackson vs. H. C. Freas. Property condemned.

The Ashland Saving Fund & Loan Association, vs. Samuel Houck, with notice to terre tenants. Property condemned.

James Lockart vs. Nicholas Cole. Extended at $50 per annum.

Moses Hower to Elizabeth Hower, late Elizabeth Bitner in right of said Elizabeth vs. David S. Helwig and Elias Helwig. Property condemned.

John Waltz, Guardian of Benjamin J. Nuss, Aaron Nuss, and Amanda Nuss, vs. William Mensinger. Property condemned.

Urias Seybert vs. William Longenberger. Property condemned.

Oliver Yohe assigned to John Williams vs. William Yohe with notice to Benjamin Siner, *terre* tenant. Extended at $30. per annum.

Abraham V. Cool assigned to the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Jacob Ervin. Property Condemned.

Andrew Clark vs. Clinton Mendenhall. Property condemned.

Robert Gorrell, now assigned to John L. Audenried vs. Clinton Mendenhall, Eli Mendenhall, Elias Mendenhall and E. R. Drinker. Property condemned.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The regular May Term of Court opened on Monday, May 5th. Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman on the bench.

Return of Constables were taken, and Constables elect were sworn in.

Tipstaves appointed for the first week, M. E. Cox, C. K. Hughes, E. B. Bidleman and Amos. Hartman.

The following Auditor's reports were filed and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Joseph Ruckle, making distribution.

Sale of real estate of P. G. Bachman, making distribution of proceeds.

Estate of Sarah Nagle deceased, making distribution.

Estate of Andrew Owen deceased, making distribution.

Report on exceptions to account of administrators of John Boston deceased.

The report of sale of real estate of Alexander Hess deceased, presented and confirmed nisi.

Petition for road in Madison township. N. P. Moore, William Appleman and P. A. Evans appointed viewers.

Ann Wenner estate, sale confirmed nisi.

Augustus Mason estate, sale confirmed nisi.

Martha Thurston estate. sale confirmed nisi.

Petition of Rebecca J. Berninger for her separate earnings. Petition ordered filed and recorded.

Assignee sale in estate of I. John and Son, confirmed nisi.

Deed of H. A. Sweppenheiser, administrator of Wm. Henderson deceased, confirmed nisi.

Petition for allowance to Grant P. Smith, a minor child of J. P. Smith, for allowances out of estate.

Frank C. Angle of Montour county was admitted to practice law, on motion of E. R. Ikeler Esq.

Sale in estate of John Eveland deceased, confirmed nisi.

Petition for specific performance of contract of John K. Eves and George Masters deceased, by James Masters.

Commonwealth vs. John Mitchler. Malicious mischief. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Iram Piatt. Indictment, larceny. Plea not guilty. Jury called, and find the defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Bernard Dougherty. Indictment for perjury. Jury called. Defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Lowrie and William Shetler. A true bill as to second count.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Monroe. Not a true bill.

Sale as to purpart of estate of Cyrus Larish deceased, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Strausser. Forgery. A true bill.

David Welsh appointed constable of Centralia, to fill vacancy.

May 6th. David Welsh sworn in as constable of Centralia.

Commonwealth vs. Lowrie and Shetler. Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each and costs of prosecution. This is the school case elsewhere reported.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Strausser. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Trousue. Fornication. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $15, and costs, $15 for lying in expenses and 75 cents a week until the child is 7 years old.

Commonwealth vs. Strausser. Larceny and horse stealing. Jury called. Plea of guilty entered.

Commonwealth vs. John Mitchler. Malicious mischief. A true bill. Jury called. Defendant pleads guilty.

Commonwealth vs. J. D. Hall. Larceny. A true bill, two indictments.

Petitition of Margaret Campbell for her separate earnings ordered to be filed and recorded.

Commonwealth vs. John Mitchler. Jury called. Verdict guilty.

Richard Kessner was sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Shanklin. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Howell. Assault and Battery with intent to commit rape. Not a true bill. County pay costs.

Petition of James E. Kline for an allowance by his guardian, Elias Mendenhall, allowed by the Court.

Brink estate vs. W. E. Edwards. On petition, defendant allowed to pay money into court.

Reece Dawson, Daniel Nangesser and Thomas Stewart discharged under the insolvent laws.

Commonwealth vs. John Michler. After hearing, the Court sentenced defendant to give bond in $100 to keep the peace, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. James D. Hall. Larceny. Jury called. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Nathan Chromas. Larceny and horse stealing. A true bill.

May 7th. Commonwealth vs. J. N. Pifer. Nol. pros., allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Vought. Nol. pros allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. M. S. Hower. Nol. pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. P. Glassmoyer. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Writ of partition in the estate of Michael Thomas, confirmed nisi.

Writ of partition in estate of Jacob Driblebis, confirmed nisi.

The Grand Jury made their final report and were discharged.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county, May term, 1879.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the county of Columbia, respectfully report that have pursuant to our required duties calmly and deliberately investigated all the bills of indictment presented for our consideration and have passed upon them according to their merits.

That we have examined the public building and find the reservoir on top of the jail in a leaky condition and recommend that immediate attention be given to its repair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. FOWLER, Foreman.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Shanklin. Surety of the peace. Jury called. Verdict, guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Nathan Chromis. Jury called. Plea, not guilty. After hearing witnesses on both sides, it became apparent that defendant had a legal right to take the horse, and the District Attorney said he would not ask for a conviction. The court directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

Commonwealth vs. John Michler. Surety discharged.

Commonwealth vs. J. D. Hall. Larceny. Defendant pleads guilty.

Henry Hettler vs. Effie and Caroline Lutz. The petition of Matthew Evert to set aside the sheriff sale presented.

Petition for road in Pine township. S. W. McHenry, Benjamin Savage and J. F. Derr appointed viewers.

E. J. Albertson was appointed Supervisor of Sugarloaf township to fill vacancy.

May 8th.

Petition of Amanda Smith for Attorney fees in divorce instituted by her husband filed.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Strausser, defendant found guilty of larceny of a horse belonging to Jacob H. Stine, and forgery of a note passed to Hon. M. G. Hughes. The court ordered that the reward of $20.00 be paid John Brofee, Daniel Knorr and Jacob H. Stine and $6 12 each for milage. On the first charge the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs etc. and two years in the Eastern Penitentiary, at labor, and on the 1st charge $50 fine, costs etc. and an additional imprisonment of one year.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. James D. Hall, the sentence was deferred because it was stated to the Court that he would be needed as a witness in Montour county against confederates.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Shanklin, sentence $5 00 fine, and costs of prosecution.

WHIPPING THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

On Tuesday May 6, Judge Elwell pronounced a sentence upon William Lowrie and William Shetler, two young men, pupils of a school in Madison township, for an aggravated assault and battery upon William C. Johnson, their teacher. As the case is one of general interest, we give the sentence in full.

A person employed as the teacher of a public school is clothed with the authority, for the time being, of a parent.

There is delegated to him by operation of law a right to command obedience to reasonable rules and regulations, and it is his duty to maintain order and subordination in his school. Without this authority, all experience has shown that confusion would result, and the benefit of the teaching be almost or entirely lost. Whether the teacher is young and inexperienced, or of maturer years and fully experienced, can make no difference in regard to the duty of scholars.

They must yield obedience to the reasonable requirements of the teacher, whether he be young or old.

While a teacher has a right to inflict corporal punishment reasonably, he has no right to go beyond that. If he does, he may be indicted and tried for assault and battery, and, if convicted, punished by fine or otherwise. With the progress of refinement those having the care of youth have learned to enforce obedience by kindness rather than by severity, and although the courts are reluctant to interfere in matters of discipline, they will discountenance every species of cruelty which may go by the name of parental authority.

A pupil has no right to assault his teacher, because the teacher punishes him. If the teacher commenced an unjustifiable assault, the pupil might defend himself; but he could not, by way of revenge afterwards, assault his teacher, without incurring the penalties of the law. In this case without stopping to inquire whether the teacher went beyond what he had a right to do, in striking Mr. Lowrie one of the defendants with a whip, it is conceded that an assault and battery was committed as charged; and the matter of the previous whipping can not be considered as having any bearing upon the case, favorable to the defendants, unless perhaps by way of mitigation of the offense they committed while still smarting under recent chastisement. As to justification, it is not (and could not be) pretended that it existed in this case; certainly not, after the plea of "guilty."

Although denied by Lowrie, yet there is that in the circumstances which seems to indicate that these two persons, who supposed they had been wronged by their teacher, were drawn together by sympathy or something else, and made a simultaneous attack upon him; whether by previous concert or not, it would seem that the two engaged in the same act at the same time and for the same reason.

At all events, this affair was carried to extremes, and the conduct of these defendants is not to be treated lightly; we are disposed to impose such a fine upon them as will be a sufficent lesson to them and to all others in like cases to refrain from such outbreaks against their instructors.

[To the defendants.]

You allowed yourselves to be carried away by passion, to do a wrongful act. It is pretty evident to the Court that you thought you might take liberties with your teacher, because he was a young man, and that, when directed to do certain things, you made, as he says, saucy answers—*What for? I won't do it,* and the like. This was wrong. If you went to that school, you were bound to abide by its rules. If the school-directors saw proper to employ Mr. Johnson, a young man, even though you might be of his age or older, you were bound to obey his reasonable directions, and you had no right to use impudent language towards him; and, if you did so, and he undertook to inflict punishment upon you, and you resisted, and happened to get hurt, it was your own fault.

The sentence of the Court is that you and each of you pay a fine of twenty five dollars to the Commonwealth and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

THE MONTH OF APRIL AT CATAWISSA.

The following is the meteorolical summary or record of the weather at Catawissa during the month of April 1879, compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest pressure on the 22nd, 30 471 inches; lowest on the 10th, 29-440.

Temperature of the air.—Highest temperature on the 26th, 81 degrees; lowest on the 5th 23 degrees; average for the month 46.3 degrees; (average temperature of the same month in the previous year 1878—56.8) monthly range 58 degrees; greatest daily range on the 22nd 39 degrees; least daily range on the 4th, 7 degrees.

Moisture.—Mean relative humanity 62 per cent; number of days which rain or snow fell; 10; amount of snow which fell during month; 9 inches (nearly); total amount of rain fall and and melted snow, 3.25 inches; (rain fell during the same month in the previous year 1878—2.85 inches).

Wind.—The prevailing wind was from the Northwest and the highest hourly velocity during the month was 35 miles from the northwest on the 3d inst.

Miscellaneous Items.—Ice and frost has occured quite frequently during the month; the latter on the 24th inst. An Aurora of medium brilliancy occured on the 19th; the highest water in the North Branch of the Susquehanna recorded 11 feet 3 inches above low water mark on the 19th inst.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

We understand that letters have been received from Rev. H. S. Mendenhall and boys. They are well pleased with their new home, being pleasantly situated.

Mr. Low has been to the city and returned with a fine stock of goods.

Prof. McLaury arrived from New York, where he has spent the winter studying Theology, on Saturday last. He took charge of his classes in the Academy on Monday.

The Presbytery of Northumberland which met at Renovo recently, adjourned to meet at Orangeville next October.

A new fence has appeared between the lots of Rev. Canfield and Nathan Fleckenstine.

Henry Weller, a student from Exchange, went home sick last week; he hoped soon to be able to return.

Yours truly,
WILKENS MICAWBER.

BRIGHTEST AND BEST.

Superintendent Carter of the Pennsylvania Experimental farm, endorses heartily, the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co. Burlington Vt. It gives the brightest and best color to butter of any preparation in the world. Druggists keep it.

SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—where her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's near *before it is too late.* Tell her that consumption is curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because *one lung had been almost destroyed by this disease.* Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives.

To be a good judge of a horse, requires that the person so judging should be a lover of horse flesh, have a keen eye, a practiced hand, great discrimination, and well informed. Such a person is Mr. R. N. Wood, Druggist, in Toronto, Canada. None can more quickly discriminate and tell the good or weak points of the animal. As a remedy for the cure and removal of Lumps, Bunches, Lameness, Ringbones, he produces *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia* the article long needed by Horsemen.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents

Funeral of the Murdered Child—Edith Freeman.

Boston, May 4.—The funeral of little Edith Freeman, the victim of her father's fanaticism, took place in the Methodist Church in the village of Pocasset this afternoon. The body was brought to church in a casket by Alden P. Davis, a sympathizer of Freeman in his deed, and one of his chief abettors. After depositing the casket near the altar he announced his intention of addressing the audience, but he was prevented from doing so by threats of arrest. The services were brief and appropriate, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Methodist Church. The Adventists, who, in their blind superstition, fully believed that the dead child would be resurrected or bodily translated to heaven, are deeply mortified that their prophecies should result in so apparent a non-fulfilment.

Freeman is a native of Vermont. He was born in Highgate in 1846. He turned Adventist in February of last year and has been one of the most zealous in the cause. He was married in 1868 to Miss Hattie R. Ellis, of Pocasset. They have had three children, but one, Lillian, died when in her babyhood. Bessie was born in 1872. Edith the murdered child, had she lived, would have been five years old in August. She was the pet of the household. The Adventist society in Pocasset is of recent date. It was started two years ago by one Nathaniel Wing, a former Methodist, who had become converted to the doctrine of the Second Adventists by attending a camp meeting of that sect in the centennial year. Freeman was one of his first converts. Twenty-five persons soon formed the little band of Adventists. They still attended the Methodist church, but frequently created disturbances by arguing with the pastor. Finally they withdrew and a strong feeling sprang up. Freeman was a shoemaker before the war. He served three years, and finally, four or five years ago, turned farmer. He has a pleasant, open countenance, has a light complexion and light blue eyes. For some time he has had an idea that he was to be a second Abraham. The Adventists have upheld him in this idea and since the murder have stood by him. They have thoroughly believed until to-day that the child would be raised from the dead. Their chagrin is deep. The wound which caused death was between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, one and one-quarter inches wide, three inches deep, entering the heart. "I killed my child," said Freeman, "by order of the Lord, as Abraham was ordered to sacrifice Isaac, and if the Lord had not meant that I should kill her He would have stayed my hand." Mrs. Freeman said that she consented to the deed, but did not see it done. Freeman, when taken to jail, entered with his wife leaning on his arm. They have expressed no fears for the future, but spend much of their time in singing religious hymns. They say that the Lord told them to do the deed, and He will take care of them.

Freeman first made his crime known on Thursday afternoon. He called a meeting of the Adventists and said he had a very important communication to impart from the Most High. The usual praying and singing were dispensed with, and Freeman proceeded with the recital of his terrible crime, giving every point with painful minuteness. The Adventists then quietly dispersed, and each kept locked in his own breast the awful secret with which they were now possessed. Mr. and Mrs. Alden P. Davis, both Adventists, remained all night in the house of the Freemans, the latter couple retiring early and sleeping soundly, the body of their murdered child meanwhile lying in the bed where it had been struck down. It was their daughter, Miss Minnie, who first told Officer Redding of the unnatural crime. When Freeman was asked about it he did not endeavor to hide the truth. On the other hand, he told everything and trusted in the Lord to restore his child to life. The most intense excitement prevails and the Adventists are objects of scorn throughout the village.

After the funeral services over the Freeman child in the church at Pocasset the body was removed to the village cemetery hard by and deposited in the grave. Davis, an Adventist fanatic, mounted a marble tombstone and began an address to the assembled crowd. He tried to prove that Freeman was justified by God in killing his child. He was interrupted by the crowd, who compelled him to desist. The casket was covered with sods. The Adventists having threatened to remove the body and throw it into the water near by, so that the climax to the sacrifice might not be interfered with, the Sheriff's officers are guarding the grave, and will remain on watch until morning.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cts. Try it.

aug. 30, '78-tf   jl

Items.

—To Edwin Booth—Accept my congratulations. I know how it is myself.—*The Czar.*

—Pennsylvania has the largest number of post offices of any of the States, having 3,618 offices on March 1, 1879.

—When the hand bill distributors begin to ignore you it is high time to get a new suit of clothes.

—Cyrus Morrison, a sexton of Mifflintown is alleged to have dug between ten and eleven hundred graves.

—Fourteen years ago there was only one Bessemer steel establishment in the country. Now there are 11, with an annual production of 509,000 tons.

—Every speech delivered in Congress costs this Government from $1,000 to $1,200. And yet some howling maniacs can be kept a whole year for less than half that sum.

—Throughout Northampton county, Pa., many farmers were compelled to replant their oats on account of cold and frost.

—There are now only two vacancies in the French Chamber, which consists of 385 Republicans, 83 Bonapartists, and 63 Monarchists.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad during the month of April, averaged daily about five car loads of emigrants for the West.

—The amount of timber rafted to market this year is estimated at just double the amount sent last year. The prices are only fair.

—The Philadelphia police would not permit a competitive exhibition of sheep slaughtering on the stage of a variety theatre.

—"Go West, young man, go West!" John Barkey, 90 years of age, formerly of this State, left several weeks ago for Kansas where he expects to settle and grow up with the country.

—The striking flint glass blowers at Pittsburg say that they have enough funds to last them for the next five years to come, and they have the whole United Stakes to back them.

—The total number of men that will be called out this year to do military service in France is 796,140, thus distributed over the three branches of the service: The active army, 479,100; reserve, 144,570; territorial army, 118,000.

—Portable gas is sold and delivered in England like milk. People in the country and in villages receive it in copper vessels from large cities. This method is additionally popular from the fact that it dispenses with the erratic and depraved meter.

—Mr. Woodbridge of Hillsboro, Texas, went into a drug store, drew a revolver, compelled a clerk to give him some strychnine, said that he would shoot anybody who tried to prevent his suicide, took the poison, and died with the cocked weapon in his hands.

—Sac Osterman, aged 104, died in Chicago lately. He was one of Napoleon's soldiers in the Russian and Spanish campaigns. He was afterward drafted as a war prisoner into the Prussian army. His son is a prominent Chicago detective, and has verified his father's record thoroughly.

—Fred. Douglas says of the negro exodus: "I am opposed to this exodus because it will cast upon the people of Kansas and other Northern States, a multitude of deluded, hungry, homeless, naked and destitute people to be supported in a large measure by alms."

—A gang of pickpockets who were attending a fair at Berday, France, recently, raised a cry of fire in a theatre, and at the same moment turned the gas out. In the panic and confusion they plundered the audience and the box office, and escaped under cover of the darkness.

—Advices from southeastern Kansas say about two thousand men have gone into the Indian Territory within the past week; also that rich silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line, and claims in large numbers are being registered daily in the Squatters' Registry office, two miles from Baxter Springs, Kan.

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* thinks there is nothing so painful at this season of the year as the disheartening spectacle of a nine year old hen looking through the fence at a man digging a garden, while she exercises her rugged legs and incisive claws on the plank walk, just keeping in practice until the garden is ready.

—The cheapest freighting in the country is said to be that of coal from Pittsburg to points on the Ohio River. Barges capable of carrying 24,000 bushels are built for $500 each, and kept loaded in readiness for a freshet in the river. When the desired rush of high water comes, from eight to twelve of these boats are strung together and started down stream, with a steamer in front to guide them and increase the speed. The boats are sold to be broken up on arriving at their destination.

—London respects Queen Victoria, but will laugh at her occasionally. It has been said that Her Majesty has an enormous stock of India shawls, and that whenever she is called upon to give a present she always draws upon this stock. Therefore, when the Duke of Connaught was about to be married, bets were made at the clubs upon the chances as to whether the daughter-in-law would get a shawl. She did, and more than one, for the Court Circular announces that the Queen presented the bride with three India shawls.

—Facts about the city of London are always interesting, and we find a few in the *Cornhill Magazine.* London is spread over about 7,000 square miles. There is one death there every six minutes, and one birth every four. The growth of the population is at the rate of 75,000 a year, or 205 each day. The total length of streets in London is about 7,000 miles; there are built every year about 9,000 new houses, by which the length of the streets is increased by twenty-eight miles. In the jails there is an average of 75,000 prisoners. The foreign-born residents of London number about 100,000; but thirty-seven per cent out of the whole population were born out of the city.

—At the last Oxford examination a student was required to translate into Greek the famous philippic of Beaconsfield on Gladstone, "A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself." The student translated the passage, but appended the following note: "The bombastic and inflated style of Lord Beaconsfield cannot be converted into the pure Greek of Demosthenes; but it is probable the worse the Greek the more accurately would it represent the taste and spirit of the original." The examiners did not like the note, and deducted marks in consequence from the candidate, who nevertheless, we are told, succeeded in getting the scholarship.

—Henry Smith did his California gold mining in a peculiar way. He was a watchman in the Government Mint. At the close of each day's work, the employees were thoroughly searched before going out of the building, and all the precious metal on the premises was carefully locked up. Then Smith went on guard for the night. In one of the rooms under his charge was a strong iron tank, in which granules of gold were placed to be washed. An iron cover was securely locked on, but through a small hole ran a rubber tube to carry a stream of water. Smith unscrewed the tube every night, and, with a narrow spoon removed a small quantity of gold. The loss was so small in each instance as to be undiscovered, and it was only when the thief was caught selling the metal that he was suspected. He confesses that he has made $20,000 in two years by his operations.

—According to the Rev. Mr. Scudder, a missionary in India, four men bought a quantity of cotton in copartnership. That the rats might not injure it they bought a cat, and agreed that each should own one of its legs. Each leg was then adorned with beads and other ornaments by its owner. The cat accidentally injured one of its legs, and the owner wound a rag around it, soaked in oil. The cat by chance set the rag on fire, and, being in great pain, rushed among the cotton bales, where she had been accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton was totally burned. The three other partners brought suit against the owner of the invalid leg to recover the value of their cotton, and the Judge decided that as the injured leg could not be used, the cat carried the fire to the cotton with her three remaining legs. They only were culpable, and the owners were required to compensate the owner of the injured leg for his share of loss.

The Cause of the Black Man.

The people of the North sincerely desire to promote the interests of the colored race. If it would elevate the condition of the blacks and make them more independent and prosperous to transfer them to the fertile lands of the West, money would be generously contributed to promote their emigration as rapidly as might be practicable. The North profoundly appreciates the helpless condition of the freedmen. They are ignorant, un-skilled and generally helpless mainly because they have been in slavery, and now that they have been made free, and charged with the care of themselves, without either experience or the sympathetic support of the whites of the South, they have strong claims upon the protection of the laws and of patriotic public sentiment.

Only an ignorant and an intensely superstitious race like our freedmen could have been moved to the present suicidal exodus from a general climate and acceptable pursuits to an inhospitable region where severe winters and entirely new channels of industry must be met. The semi-tropical climate that demands no special protection from the frosts of winter and the almost spontaneous growth of many articles of food, make the South the natural home of the black man, and the attempt to transfer the colored race by thousands to Kansas, where the severest winters are to be faced and where they are entire strangers to every channel of industry is worse than folly—it is a crime. A few of the more adventurous who are unincumbered with families, may do well in Kansas; but, as a race, they are utterly unfitted, alike by habit and inclination, to go upon the public lands of Kansas and gain homes for themselves. They are not farmers, and have little capacity and taste for learning how to farm, and the bleak storms of a Kansas winter will make all who survive it glad to beg their way back to their own sunny South.

* * * * * *

There are now not less than ten thousand colored men, women and children, on the Mississippi river and in Kansas, who have been deluded from their homes by agitators and speculators like Mr. Tandy and the small politicians who hope to increase their importance and power by increasing the sorrows of a helpless race. They are in a strange land without labor, food or shelter, because they are ignorant and have been deceived, and their necessities appeal, and earnestly appeal, to every generous citizen of the North; but humane people will be slow to contribute their money to associations whose chief purpose is to multiply the number of colored paupers in Kansas, instead of supplying their immediate necessities and helping them back to the only climate in which they can provide for themselves. The State authorities of Kansas are in hearty political sympathy with the friend of the colored race, and the Governor and other State officers are organized as a committee for the relief of the colored emigrants. While they encourage legitimate emigration of both whites and blacks to their State, they will not waste the money of philanthropic people by sending chromos and seductive circulars among the blacks of the South to increase the sufferings of the race. Contributions should be sent liberally and promptly to the Kansas State authorities for the relief of these deluded and helpless colonists, and traveling agitators should be unheeded in their efforts to profit by the woes of the freedmen.—*Phila. Times*

AN ENTAILED EXPENSE.

The cost of sickness is an annoying entail for the invalid who has suffered for years with kidney trouble, lumbago and rheumatic pain, Kidney-Wort radically cures these, and is also a wonderful remedy for all forms of piles. Sold by Druggists.

Odd Fellows can scarcely be considered "odd" nowadays, seeing that there are 450,000 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a rule the benefits of the Order are wisely and economically distributed, and the twenty-six millions of dollars disbursed for the relief of members since 1819 have doubtless done a great deal of good, much more good in fact than that amount could do if dispensed in charity properly so called. The Order in Pennsylvania is particularly strong, and does its full share of the good work.—*Ledger.*

Business Notices

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles.
Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Hartman Bros. are selling a fine Oolong Tea for 30 cents per pound, also a fine sugar at 8 cents per, pound. 2w.

For plain or Brocade all wool Buntings, go to Lutz & Sloan's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats,
Wool Hats, Fur Hats,
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

New stock of dress linens at Lutz & Sloan's.

Attention Farmers! Attention Mechanics Attention all!! Now is your time to secure Bargains in Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes at Gross & Bro's popular New York Clothing Store. Be sure and give them a call.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

Hard times, hard times is the cry. In consequence, the New York Clothing Store has reduced the prices of good Boots & Shoes, 50 per cent. cheaper than any other store in town.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats,
Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at D. Lowenbergs.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

For a Fine Suit of Clothing go to the New York Clothing Store, also nice Suits from 3 to 5 dollars.

The largest stock of dress goods in town and silks to match at Lutz & Sloan's.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to
Give this Soap one Trial,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF LITERATURE.

It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the new, beautiful and marvellously cheap Acme edition of "Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature" is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. is just issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has obtained of nearly 100 000 volumes already, and ought to attain, as it probably will, to a round million. The price, which has varied at different times, increasing as the publication has progressed, has now been permanently fixed at $2.00 for the paper (8 vols. complete, nearly 3,500 pages), $3.00 for cloth, $4.75 for half morocco, gilt top, and $5.75 for the 4 vol. edition in half morocco, gilt top binding. A discount of 10 per cent from these prices is allowed to those whose orders are received before June 1, and a further discount of 10 per cent. to those ordering in clubs of five or more sets at one time. Postage, if by mail, 48 cents extra. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt. Specimen pages and full particulars will be sent free on request. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York, Publishers. Sold only direct to purchasers, and not through dealers or agents.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, nightsweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little and purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worms Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of Worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye	.50
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, " "	.35
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.10
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	.75
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$3.00	per Ton
No. 5 "	$2.75	"
No. 6 "	$2.50	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3.00	"
" Bituminous "	$4.50	"

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for PILES of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

CARPETS { Largest Stock in New York City.
at one-half FORMER PRICES.
GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS, 85c per yard. INGRAINS, from 50c. MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS, all widths from 35c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann st., N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association will be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D., 1879 at one o'clock p. m., for the election of officers.

Also at said annual meeting there will be considered and proposed for adoption by the Corporation, amendments and alterations of the Charter: 1st. To accept the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain corporations." approved April 29, 1874 and its several supplements. 2d. To designate the place of business of the Corporation. 3rd. To specify the officers by whom the business shall be conducted. 4th. To authorize the Corporation to issue capital stock. 5th. To determine the membership of the Corporation.

M. W. NUSS,
Sec'y.
April 29, 1879.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH ARNWINE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of Sarah Arnwine, late of Centre twp., Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

HIRAM WHITMIRE,
Administrator,
April 18, '79-6w Whitmire, Columbia co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID W. YOCUM, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of David W. Yocum, late of Benton township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

ELIAS DILS,
Administrator,
April 11, '79-6w P. O. Benton.

Miscellaneous.

CONSTABLE'S RETURN.

THE NEW DEPARTURE ORDERED BY JUDGE CUMMIN.

Heretofore the returns made by the constables to the court at the various times have been very much a mere matter of form and the constable has looked upon the recurrence of return day as a good chance for a pleasure trip to Williamsport with mileage and per diem thrown in. Judge Cummin, however has made up his mind that hereafter the constables of this county shall earn their money and furnish the court and District Attorney with valuable information. He has caused to be prepared and sent to each constable in the county a blank form to be filled out and presented to the court at the return day of each term of which the following is a copy.

THE NEW FORM OF RETURN.

Retailers of liquors—Under this item must be given the names of all persons in the bailiwick engaged in retailing liquors, whether licensed or not.

Retailers of merchandise—Here must be given names of all retailers of merchandise, whether licensed or not.

Roads and bridges not kept in repair—If there are no defects to report, the word "none" is to be written.

Index boards not up at the intersection of public roads—This is to be carefully complied with, and all defects must be remedied.

Bastard children born - Name of mother; name of putative father.

Deer or other game killed or sold out of season—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Fish caught, or sold, or offered for sale, in violation of law—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Bawdy and disorderly houses—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Gambling houses—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Disturbances of the peace at elections—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, sold without license—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, sold on Sunday—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, sold to minors—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, sold on an election day—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, sold to any person visibly effected by intoxicating drinks—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Keepers of public houses knowingly allowing or permitting any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within their houses or premises on Sunday—Names of offenders; names of witnesses.

Intoxicating drinks willfully furnished, by gift or otherwise, for use as a beverage, to any person of intemperate habits, to any minor, to any insane person, or to any person when drunk or intoxicated—Names of offenders, names of witnesses.

Selling or delivering intoxicating liquor to a person having the habit of drinking liquor to excess, after notice in writing not to do so given—Name of offenders, names of witnesses.

The return is signed by the constable and certified as follows:

Lycoming County, ss.

————, the above-named constable, having this —— day of ————, 18—, signed his foregoing return, and being duly sworn in open court, did depose and say that his said return is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and he further saith that there is no place in his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of the laws regulating the sales of liquors in this Commonwealth, except as hereinbefore by him returned, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

All of which is hereby certified.

————, Clerk Q. S.

Any constable failing to make this return, as required by law, is liable to indictment and severe penalties. Any constable making a false return is liable to indictment for the high crime of perjury.—*Banner.*

LITTLE ITALIAN MUSICIANS RESCUED FROM SLAVERY.

Some time ago the Italian Consul at New York city received a plaintive letter, dated at Syracuse, from four young musicians, praying to be taken away from a brutal padrone named Giovanni Romagnana. The Consul laid the case before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The padrone, hearing officers were on his track, fled to Canada with the boys, where he remained one month. Recently the padrone and his four little slaves came to Utica. The boys had been instructed by the padrone to give fictitious names in hopes of throwing the officers off the scent. The Utica police finally succeeded in establishing the identity of the padrone, and he was yesterday arraigned before the Recorder of that city.

The testimoney developed was pitiful to the degree of tragedy. The musicians told of the brutality of the padrone, and of their own starvation and suffering from cold. The boys are all below thirteen years, but with violins and harps have made an average $12 per day for the padrone. Returning with a less amount they have been kicked, starved and beaten. The padrone, when arrested, had nearly $1,200 on his person, $1,000 of which was in $20 gold pieces, sewed in the lining of his coat. The Superintendent of the New York Society appeared as prosecutor, aided by eminent counsel. The padrone was ably defended. After hearing the evidence the Recorder fined the padrone, and compelled him to pay each musician $50.

The evidence shows that that the padrone system prevails throughout the United States and Canada. The padrones are banded to carry on this traffic in musicians. They have large funds at their command. Letters found on the person of the padrone confined here show that in the past eighteen months he has sent to Italy over $3 000 realized from the four boys just released. The Superintendent of the New York Society says Romagnana will now be prosecuted in the United States Courts, and his conviction is assured. The boys left for New York, and will be sent back to Italy. The padrone has a handsome estate in Italy, and the Italian Consul gives assurances that the authorities there will proceed against Romagnana for violation of Italian law in taking children from parents under false representations. The padrone is a brother-in-law of Antonia Briglions arrested in New York for a dastardly assault on the person of little girls whom he held in slavery as musicians. The New York Society is determined to break up the padrone system.

JOSH BILLINGS' ADVICE TO A NEW CHOIR SINGER.

Dear Miss—This is an important epoch into your life. The 1st thing to make a good quire singer is to giggle a little.

Put up your hair in ciri papers every Friday night soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair. If he is very rich buy some more and build it high onto your head; then get a high-priced bonnet that runs up very high, at the high part of it, and then git the milliner to plant some high grown artafishels onto the highest part of it. This will help you sing high, as sophrano is the highest part.

When the tune is giv out, don't pay attention to it; and then giggle. Giggle is a good eel.

Whisper to the girl next you that Em Jones, which sets on the 2nd seet from the front on the left-hand side, has had her bunnit with the same color exact she had last year, and then put your book to your face and giggle.

Object to every tune unless there is a solow into it for the sophrano. Coff and hem a good eel before you begin to sing.

When you sing a solow shake the artifishels off your bunnit, and when you come to a high tone brace yourself back a little, twist your hed to one side and open the widest on that side, shet the eye just a triple, and then put it for dear life.

When the preacher gits under hed way with his preachin, writ a note onto the blank leaf into the fourth part of your notebook. That's what the blank leaf was made for. Git sumbody to pass the note to sumbody else, and you watch them while they read it, and then giggle.

If anybody talks or laffs in the congregashun and the preacher takes note of it, that's a good chants for you to giggle, and you ought to giggle a great eel. The preacher darsen't say anything to you bekaus you are in the quire, and he can't run a meetin' house at both ends without the quire. If you had a bow before you went into the quire, give him the mitten—you ought to have sumbody better.

Don't forget to giggle.

CONVERSATION IN THE SEA.

While on the subject of acoustic wonders it may be interesting to our readers to hear of another practical use to which the telephone has been put. It seems that a French war steamer has lately been engaged in towing an old ship out to sea, to use for a torpedo training vessel. Attached to one of the towing cables was a conducting wire, with one end in either vessel, and it was found that by the action of the sea on the copper shea things of the ships, an electric current was set up, and telephonic communication was at once established along the circuit. So successful, indeed, was the experiment, that conversation could be readily carried on between the two ships; This result suggested to the commander of the French war vessel the idea of impressing the telephone into the service of the diver, and in this way: One of the glasses of the diver's helmet is replaced by a copper plate, and in this is inserted a telephonic wire. As in the case of the ships, an electric current is established, by means of which it becomes an easy matter to hold converse with the divers, even while they are "fathoms deep below"—at the bottom of the sea. In cases where it is necessary that divers should make observations, whether as to the state of the keel of a ship, or as to wreckage, and report thereon, the marinal value of this new use of the telephone is obvious.

The Cure of Marpingen, in Germany, finding church fees low, got up a miracle to augment them. Little girls attending his catechism alleged that they had ascended to heaven on a ladder, seen God, the angels, and the saints, and had a distant view of the devil. Much grist was brought to the cure's mill by pilgrims. A prosecution for imposture was instituted. The trial at Saarbruck lasted several days. The first news of the verdict was published in Paris by the clerical *Univers* in these terms: "All the Marpingen prisoners are acquitted. Joy is universal." The *Univers* omitted a rather important clause of the judgment, thus worded: "The pretended visions are shameful manœuvres on the part of the parents of the children and of the other defendants who supported the imposture; but in a legal point of view they are not punishable."

ALASKA MOSQUITOS.—A correspondent says Alaska has 'millions and hundreds of thousands of millions' of mosquitos, and you 'open your mouth to speak or breathe, half a dozen mosquitos sail into your throat.' We don't print this for the purpose of inducing our New Jersey readers to emigrate to Alaska, where they would, doubtless, feel very much at home. We shouldn't advise them to leave their State. The mosquito picture may be greatly overdrawn. We believe our healthy Jersey mosquito would weigh more than a regiment of the Alaska breed.—*Nor. Her.*

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

'It's only a spring opening ma.' explained that awful boy, as he exhibited his torn trousers after a leap over the picket-fence.

'How doth the little busy bee?' He doth 960 miles to get an ounce of honey, according to a Connecticut mathematician. And heedless man eateth it all up at a single luncheon.

There is danger for children in every medicine which contains opium in any form and we therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is warranted not to contain opiates or anything injurious.

The pedestrain fever has even extended to the most secluded precincts of the family circle. We hear of several young ladies of highly respectable parents in this city who are training to walk, and nearly all of them are under two years of age.

A CAREFUL BAKER.—On a recent trip of one of the steamers running to San Francisco, bread was served at dinner one day which tasted strongly of coal oil. The captain afterward asked the baker if he did not know that kerosene had got into the flour. He admitted he did. 'Why did'nt you feed the flour to the chickens, then?' was asked. 'O,' he replied, 'I was afraid it would kill 'em.'

A SHORT SERMON.—It was a generation ago that Rev. Jones Vesy, of Salem, was so complimented for a sermon that he asked the grateful lady what special feature of the discourse had so pleased her, and she enthusiastically replied, 'O, it was so short, Mr. Vesy—so short!'

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb). A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. McDERMOTT, 40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '78.

W. M. Giles, Esq. Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carpets, 7th sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN, 127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORBYCE LOTHROP, North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer Cured.—discharged from the Massachusetts General hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Prune street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS, 569 seventh avenue, New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER, Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.

Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.

may 41, '78-1

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., PROP'R, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

aug. 30, '78

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

A FREE GIFT!

Of a copy of my MEDICAL COMMON SENSE BOOK to any person suffering with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, Loss of Voice, or SORE THROAT. Send name and post office address with two 3 cent postage stamps and state your sickness. The book is elegantly illustrated. (144 pp. 12 mo. 1879). The information it contains, in the providence of God, has saved many lives. The author has been treating diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, as a special practice in Cincinnati since 1857. Address N. B. WOLFE, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

April 4, '79-1m   jw&co

EVERY DIRECTOR, TEACHER AND STUDENT

Should subscribe for

THE EDUCATOR,

A Live Educational Monthly, published at

ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

for 50 cents per year. Send six cents for specimen copy.

C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.

April 18, 1879 tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

feb. 14, '77-tf

Jurors for May Term, 1879.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—J H Maize, A E Phillips, J W Crawford, Jonathan Bachman, Baltis Laycock, D W Robbins, J J Hagenbuch

Beaver—Jacob Fisher, John Longenberger

Benton—B J Davis

Catawissa—C F Harder, G W Clark, Lloyd Miller, Nathan Hetwig, Joseph Walter, Reuben Miller

Fishingcreek—Nathan Smith, John Sutton, Josiah Hess.

Franklin—Moses Hower

Greenwood—Burton Quick, Ira Robbins

Hemlock—Wm P Lebby, James A Harris

Jackson—J C Christian

Madison—George Wagoner, Amos Johnson, Isaac McBride

Main—Elias Shuman

Mifflin—Joe Kramer

Montour—B P Boody

Mt Pleasant—Stephen Crawford

Orange—Emanuel Snyder

Scott—Wm Yeager

Sugarloaf—Johnson B ins, Samuel Roberts

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1879.

Frederick Foster vs D H & W R R Co.

John Gordon vs P & R R R Co

De Hab C Mills vs William Mills

H A Weidenseall vs A W Creamer

Wagner Starr & Co vs G R Eames et ux.

I W McKelvy's use vs Wm Stoffel et al.

Wm Strithers et ux vs Margaret Quinn

F L Shuman vs Sarah Kistler.

Conrad Bredbender's use vs Jacob Rittenbender et al

Morris Mitchell vs Gomer Thomas

James A Whiting assignee vs Wm. Milnes' executors.

Catawissa Car Mfg Co vs Thomas W. Hagenbuch et al

A W Creamer vs Pottsville M F Ins Co

Wm Neal et al vs Penna Canal Co

I S Fanning use vs Co vs A P Heller

G F Diresbach vs M Grover's adm'r's

J W Sankey vs M Grover's adm'r's

Jonathan Fortner's use vs O D L Kostenbauder.

Alex I. Smith vs John G. Jacoby.

Hannah Weiss vs John Harmon

Thomas Creveling jr vs Mary Creveling

H F Hawke & Co vs Sterner & Jones.

Frank Bentz as Ignes vs Centralia M F S Association

Abraham Hill vs A Hill et al

C B Brockway vs G H Fowler's adm'r

Philip A Bissel vs Stephen H Wolf

St. John's Church, Catawissa vs B F Dallman.

Bloomsburg Iron Co vs Reuben Seybert's adm'r's

M W Jackson vs Penna M F Ins Co

Michael Frantz vs Penna Ins Co

Michael Frantz vs Commonwealth M F Ins Co

John Keeler vs John Yeager

Daniel Snyder ex's adm'r vs Daniel Snyder jr and Sarah A Petrikin

John Boston's administrator vs Wm. L Parks

Elijah Lemon's execu vs P D Sponenberg et al

Locust School District vs David Hetwig

Jane E Brown vs J J Brown's ex'r

A M Rupert vs A J Brown's ex'r

Mary Snyder vs Columbia County Bank

Sarah A Hower vs B H Reinbold

P P Knorr vs E H Groh et ux

William Bogart vs Martha Albertson

M G Hughes vs Wellington Yeager et al

A K Mowery vs David R Hower et al

M G Hughes vs Wellington Yeager

J W Sankey's use vs The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg

Alex I. Smith vs John W Hoffman

S W Trimmer vs Luzerne County et al

J H Leiter vs D L & W R R Co

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, administrator of Maria Biggs, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., will expose to public sale in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 10th, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., a

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, in said county, fronting on Second street of said town, on the north side of said street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the line of lot of L. T. Sharpless, thence by the line of second street eastwardly fifty-two feet, more or less, to line of lot of N. J. Hendershot, thence by line of lot of N. J. Hendershot northwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to Ridge alley, thence along the line of Ridge alley westwardly fifty-two feet, more or less, to line of lot of L. T. Sharpless, thence along the line of lot of L. T. Sharpless southwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the line of Second street, the place of beginning, whereon is erected a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

HARRY W. SLOAN, Administrator.

Bloomsburg, April 25, 1879.

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

GRAND DEPOT

PHILAD.

John Wanamaker.

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Station—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

May 2, '79-3m.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

May 2, '79-tf.

Rowell & Co's. Adv'ts.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE PRIDE OF DURHAM.

A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs.

Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C.

May 4, 1879-1m   r

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

May 2, '79-1m   r

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100—Official Reports, free.—Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y.   r   May 2, '79-1m

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

May 2, '79-4w   r

Advertisement of 4 lines inserted one week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

May 2d, 1879 1m   r

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water. Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.   F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '78

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

FOR SPRING--FOR SUMMER.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW GOODS AND LATEST STYLES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Consisting of an elegant line of Cloths—Diagonal and Cassemeres of English, French, German and Domestic manufacture,

FOR DRESS SUITS, FOR BUSINESS SUITS, &c.

The Ready Made Department

Is now replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES at VERY LOW PRICES.

THE GENTS'

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Is now full of the latest styles of

Neck-wear, Collars, Gloves, Scarfs, Half Hose, Hats, Caps, &c.

THE PEARL SHIRT

ALWAYS ON HAND.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Trunks, Satchels, Valises, &c.,

—AT—

DAVID LOWENBERG'S.

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "VERY STRONG, SMOOTH, AND EXCELLENT THREAD."

S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1826.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.

MEDALS AWARDED PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

TRY IT

April 18, '79-1y

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS. NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

April 18, '79 4w.   d

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.—Inventions that have been

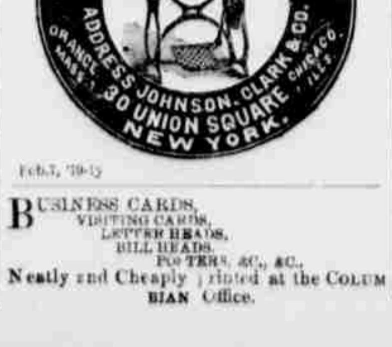
REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

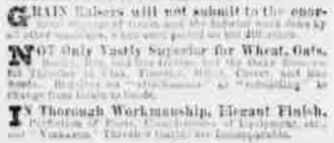
C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.


NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, BEST IN THE WORLD
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. ORANGE, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILLS.

Feb. 7, '79-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.



NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wasting.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Jan. 10.-6m   r

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks &c.

☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '78-tf

SAVE 25 PER CENT

ON

FURNITURE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

Elegant Novelties and Designs unparalleled for cheapness.

An examination of our stock is strongly urged. It is unquestionably the largest in the City, and for good work the lowest price.

For Example:

Handsome Cottage Bedroom Suits, $16 and upward.

Elegant well-made Parlor Suits, $45 and upward.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $75 and upward.

Queen Anne Terra Sideboards, $79 and upward.

Queen Anne Pattern Dining Chair, $2.50 and upward.

And every description of household Furniture Bedding, Mirrors, Cornices, Draperies, &c., at the lowest prices.

THE "EMPRESS" PATENT WARDROBE BED, manufactured solely by us, is the cheapest and best article of the kind yet invented.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Stores: 104, 106 & 108 West 14th Street,

Between 6th and 7th Aves., one door west of 6th Ave

NEW YORK.

a&co   April 4-2mos.

The most extensive Manufacturers of Billiard Tables in existence.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS

AND

724 Broadway, New-York.

Newest and most elegant styles of

BILLIARD TABLES

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Elegant Parlor, Dining, Library and Billiard Tables combined, size 3 x 6½, slate bed, perfect cushions, complete with balls and cues, $50.

Address whichever house is nearest your city.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co

Feb. 7, '79-26w

KIDNEY-WORT

A Purely Vegetable Remedy

The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
PILES, GRAVEL,
CONSTIPATION,
LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM,
DIABETES.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "It works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, prepaid, on receipt of the price, one dollar. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

March 7, 1879-1y

PAINTING

AND

Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE.

IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING

Plain and Ornamental,

PAPER HANGING,

BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE.

Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878 the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg 4 25 a m
" " Williamsport 8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore 9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven 9 40 a m
" " Renovo 11 0 a m
" arrive at Erie 7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg 10 50 a m
" arr. at Williamsport 2 00 p m
" " Lock Haven 3 25 p m
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia 11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg 3 35 p m
" arrive at Williamsport 7 25 p m
" " Lock Haven 8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves Lock Haven 6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 14 a m
" " Williamsport 7 55 a m
" arrive at Harrisburg 11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia 3 30 p m
Day Express leaves Lock Haven 11 20 a m
" " Williamsport 12 40 p m
" arrive at Harrisburg 4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia 7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves Renovo 8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven 9 45 p m
" " Williamsport 11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg 2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia 7 00 a m
Fast Line leaves Williamsport 12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg 3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia 7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira 11 45
" Canandaigua .... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester ...... 5.15 "
" Niagara .... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.20 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.

arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 10, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,55 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,35 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,45 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 2,45 a. m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 35	2 10	[illegible]
9 23			Bellevue		2 16	[illegible]
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 22	[illegible]
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 30	[illegible]
8 58	3 51	9 24	Pittston	9 54	2 38	[illegible]
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 41	[illegible]
8 46	3 4	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	[illegible]
	12 41		Maltby		[illegible]	[illegible]
	12 56		Bennett		2 57	[illegible]
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 12	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 32	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Plymouth June.		[illegible]	[illegible]
8 22	3 20	8 55	Plymouth	10 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Avondale		3 21	[illegible]
8 12	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 28	[illegible]
8 04	3 04	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 51	2 51	8 28	Shickshinny	10 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	[illegible]
7 32	2 34	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	[illegible]
7 25	2 28	8 06	Berwick	11 20	4 18	[illegible]
7 18			Briar Creek		4 25	[illegible]
7 14			Willow Grove		4 29	[illegible]
7 10			Lime Ridge		4 33	[illegible]
7 02	2 04	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 42	[illegible]
6 55	1 57	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 49	[illegible]
6 50	1 51	7 33	Rupert	11 50	4 58	[illegible]
6 45	1 46	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 57	5 03	[illegible]
6 27	1 27	7 11	Danville	12 18	5 18	[illegible]
			Chulasky		[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15			Cameron		5 30	[illegible]
6 00	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 45	5 45	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.   tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,

TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA

Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.

Who receive Advertisements for this Paper.

ESTIMATES at Lowest Cash Rates free for Newspaper Advertising.

Send 25c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL.